3RP

REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN 2016 - 2017

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

EGYPT

Revised January 2016

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EGYPT

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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

Despite the absence of a land border with Syria, The Arab Republic of Egypt ("Egypt") has generously accepted Syrian refugees into Egypt. While the country is hosting far smaller numbers of Syrian refugees in comparison to Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq, as of September 2015, there are 128,019 Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees (including 55,816 children) registered with UNHCR in Egypt. According to Government estimates, an equal number or more Syrians are unregistered and living in Egypt.

In light of increasing controls on the entry of foreigners into the country due to on-going security concerns, visa and security requirements for Syrians are maintained. Although Government policy allows for family reunification, and it has recently indicated its willingness to extend entry visas without restrictions for first-degree relatives of Syrian refugees already residing in Egypt, existing visa restrictions may impact the ability of Syrians to seek access to territory and asylum.

In addition to hosting Syrian refugees, Egypt also hosts 56,868 asylum seekers and refugees, mostly from Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq, which account for 29 per cent of the 184,887 asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR in Egypt. These populations include 26,324 Sudanese, 6,941 Somalis, 6,814 Iraqis, 5,803 Ethiopians, 3,841 South Sudanese and 3,263 Eritreans. In light of these numbers, it is important that state institutions are equipped with capacities to monitor refugee and irregular movements and their impacts on development in Egypt at large.

Refugees in Egypt often suffer from loss of hope, deteriorating psychological and medical conditions, and limited livelihood opportunities. They are particularly vulnerable to poverty, insecure food supply, access to poor quality services, as well as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including abuse and exploitation.

Syrian refugees in Egypt do not live in camps, but are living among Egyptian communities across Egypt, with the most impacted governorates being Alexandria, Cairo, Giza, and Qalyubia.

As many communities already face difficult living conditions, with unemployment rates and insufficient access to quality services, hosting refugees places additional pressures on limited resources and services. Perceptions of competition increase the risk of social tensions. While state institutions play a key role in supporting Syrian refugees' protection, education and health needs, already stretched capacities to provide broad and quality access to services and employment opportunities are under pressure in these communities.

Irregular departures by sea continue to increase despite efforts to strengthen the coping, recovery and mitigation capacities of refugees, host communities and state institutions. Loss of hope in the resolution of conflict in their country of origin coupled with a perceived lack of future in Egypt has contributed to some refugees departing and seek entry into Europe.

From January to October 2015, an estimated 3,057 individuals, including 17 per cent of whom are Syrians, have been arrested for attempting to depart Egypt in an irregular manner by sea. Among those 412 were children and adolescents, including 73 unaccompanied and separated children.

Most Syrian detainees are released without any charges or legal consequences, including those registered with UNHCR and with family members residing in Egypt as well as other humanitarian cases or individuals with specific vulnerabilities.

The Government allows refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR to regularize their residency and grants six-month renewable residency permits. Although Government policy does not allow any forcible return to Syria, UNHCR continues its dialogue with the Government of Egypt on how to proceed regarding Syrians who have illegally entered Egypt and wish to regularize their residency.

The general protection environment in Egypt is stable, though challenges remain for Syrian refugees. These include lengthy residency procedures, visa limitations, inflation, an increasing cost of living, limited livelihood opportunities, and potential for workplace exploitation. Cost barriers impede access to secondary and tertiary health care, and education. Physical safety is also a concern, particularly for women, girls and persons living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

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NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian refugees in the Community	Men	29,467	29,467	29,467	29,467
	Women	28,313	28,313	28,313	28,313
	Boys	25,680	25,680	25,680	25,680
	Girls	23,540	23,540	23,540	23,540
	Sub Total	**107,000**	**107,000**	**107,000**	**107,000**
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	44,576	36,000	2,030,368	200,000
	Women	43,473	38,000	1,691,972	200,000
	Boys	32,312	32,312	846,586	400,000
	Girls	30,763	30,763	843,986	400,000
	Sub Total	**151,124**	**110,005**	**5,412,912**	**1,200,000**
Grand Total		**258,124**	**217,005**	**5,519,912**	**1,307,000**

The abovementioned challenges are experienced differently and to different degrees among various populations forcibly displaced from their country of origin. Combined with limited access to livelihood opportunities and good quality public services leaves refugees particularly vulnerable. Within the broad refugee category, persons facing disproportionate risks include women and children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and others with specific needs. Host communities, too, find it difficult to cope with additional competition for limited resources.

As a result, there is a need for the expansion of operational capacity to provide legal, psychosocial and child protection services to Syrian refugees living outside the major urban centres of Cairo and Alexandria. It remains essential to support national systems for the protection of children, persons with disabilities and SGBV survivors, which would benefit the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities.

In 2014, Egypt issued a Presidential decree[1] criminalizing sexual harassment as a crime punishable by up to five years in prison. Under the decree, offenders will be prosecuted whether they commit harassment in public or in private. Penalties will be doubled for repeat offenders. To enforce legislation, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) has deployed female police officers at schools and metro stations. In addition, the MOI has deployed rapid response forces in overcrowded areas to ensure effective enforcement and arrest any offenders, including for acts of harassment.

There is also a need to expand family and community-based child protection services that enable children, including unaccompanied and separated children, and young people to interact with host communities in a protective environment, where cases needing intervention can be identified.

Based on data received from the Ministry of Health (MOH), there are significant numbers of Syrians who use public primary health services. However, information gathered from supported health facilities in 2015 suggests that there remains an acute need for early diagnostic and treatment services for communicable and non-communicable diseases. In addition, emergency care services and functional referral services require strengthening.

[1] Presidential decree no.50 of 2014 amending some articles of Penal code no.58 of 1937

Currently, UNHCR is conducting a household-based socio-economic assessment aimed at providing targeted assistance to the Syrian refugee population in Egypt. This assessment is a shift from the previous method of geographical and social group targeting to that of socio-economic vulnerability targeting. Caritas and the Egyptian Red Crescent are conducting the survey in Greater Cairo, and Caritas in Alexandria and Damietta.

To date, 87.2 per cent (94,406 individuals) of registered Syrian population has been assessed. WFP is using this data to target its food voucher program at the most food insecure households.

Findings indicate that 60 per cent (61,683 individuals) of those assessed fall under severe vulnerability while 27.7 per cent (22,879 individuals) fall under high vulnerability. Refugees categorized as severely vulnerable live on less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of EGP 592.4 (USD 75.6) per month per refugee. This translates from EGP 296 and below per refugee in the household per month. Refugees categorized as highly vulnerable live on under 50 per cent of the MEB, from EGP 296 and below per refugee per month.

The main challenges facing Syrian refugees in Egypt are difficulties in paying for rent and food as well covering expenditures related to education and health. When asked about their coping strategies during the last seven days, 44 per cent of those who answered had reduced essential non-food expenditures in education and/or health. This was followed by 26 per cent out of the households who mentioned that they had either bought food on credit or had borrowed money to purchase food. Furthermore, nine per cent were using savings while 52 per cent has already spent savings in order to meet their needs.

Complementing the ongoing socio-economic assessment, a value chain analysis conducted in March 2014 by UNHCR and ILO provides further information on the economic sector in Egypt. The findings of the value chain analysis led to the subsequent exploration of the food services sector in Egypt to identify the underlying constraints and opportunities for the inclusion of Syrian refugees into the value chain. The food services sector was chosen due to the growing demand for food products in response to population growth as well as the rapid change in food consumption habits experienced in Egypt. It was also deemed the sector with the most potential for profit, growth and decent employment for refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt.

The conclusion of the analysis incorporates the following calls for action, which correspond to identified gaps, constraints and opportunities in the sector:

- Support specialist and demand-driven Business Development Services (BDS) to improve access to markets and address the lacking technical support;
- Promote and support start-up businesses within the food services sector to better meet the high demand and growing market for new businesses as less capital is required for investments in food services than in other fields;
- Support home-based enterprises for women to increase their participation within the sector. Focus group discussions with Syrian refugees reveal that the majority of Syrian women prefer to work from home to avoid harassment at work, on the street and during long commutes;
- Development of an information warehouse to increase the information provided on value chains;
- Implement an informal food services cooperative to increase profits while decreasing competition and bargaining power over prices.

Ultimately, the value chain analysis will enhance the livelihood sector response and help to optimize the programming to effectively address needs of both refugee and impacted communities.

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STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

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The 3RP Country Plan for The Arab Republic of Egypt aims to strengthen protection and support for Syrian refugees and host communities. To address the needs of refugees and the most vulnerable among impacted communities, targeted assistance will continue to be focused in the areas of protection, food, health, education, livelihood and basic needs, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthen service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates.

Across sectors, the resilience component seeks to durably strengthen the capacities and resources of individuals, households, communities, society and the state at large, to cope with and recover from current hardship and pressures, and to better anticipate and mitigate future shocks and stresses and so protect hard-won development gains.

The 3RP continues to focus on working with authorities to provide for greater access to territory and a more flexible entry-visa regime in the context of family reunification, as well as easier access to residency procedures and the prevention of refoulement. Case management and multisectoral service provision, campaigns to raise awareness on SGBV and child protection issues and to optimize full access to all services will continue.

Furthermore, legal counselling and coordinated monitoring and assistance to refugees in detention remains a priority. The plan also focuses on strengthening the capacity of existing national and local systems to respond to the child protection needs of both refugee children and the most vulnerable non-refugee children in impacted communities.

The 3RP incorporates an area-based approach to assistance, up to the national level, which also covers refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities who reside in targeted locations in these governorates. This area-based approach is necessary as Syrian refugees, although dispersed, are concentrated in certain residential settlements within the governorates.

Complementary support to state institutions to gradually improve protection and service delivery is crucial in the long term. This ensures the response does not focus exclusively on Syrian refugees, but takes into account the broader implications for Egypt as a host country.

Programmes benefiting both refugee and local communities will be a main focus, in order to promote peaceful coexistence while also expanding existing protection space.

Further support will be provided to the Government with an emphasis on the Ministries of Education and Health. In the health sector, the 3RP envisages a transition aimed at transferring refugee health care to public health facilities and to gradually phase out the private sector as health care providers. In education the 3RP aims at further strengthening the capacity and quality of public schools in target areas.

The planning for 2016 is undertaken on the basis of several assumptions:

- Egypt will continue to host Syrian refugees;
- Support refugee protection;
- Facilitate implementation of activities through national and international NGOs;
- The crisis in Syria and other countries in the MENA region will remain unresolved.

Refugee Component

- Syrian refugees are able to access the territory, seek asylum and are able to have their basic rights respected;
- Durable solutions for Syrian refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities are facilitated to mitigate negative coping mechanisms;
- The provision of assistance is facilitated, targeting the most vulnerable sections of the refugee and host communities;
- Syrian refugee girls and boys continue to have full access to equitable quality education and child protection services;
- Syrian refugees have access to health care in public health facilities and referral systems leading to an increased reduction of morbidity and mortality among refugees.

To enhance the protection environment and protection space for Syrian refugees in Egypt, UNHCR and partners will need to increase their presence in areas outside Greater Cairo as the Syrian refugee population is widely spread. The 3RP will also look to enhance community-based protection mechanisms in its response to reach beneficiaries more effectively.

Dialogue with the Government will remain key, followed by a focus on the media, partner NGOs, civil society and the donor community to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response to the needs of Syrians.

Trainings of civil society, local and central authorities, human rights and legal activists on the basic principles of international protection and international refugee law, as well as child rights and the risks of SGBV, including prevention of and response to SGBV against refugee women, girls, boys and men, will continue.

Presence at the borders and access to detention facilities as well as an expansion of collaboration between legal aid providers within and outside Greater Cairo will continue, with a view to identify Syrians in detention and to provide the necessary legal and humanitarian assistance and ensure early release and regularization of their stay.

Advocacy efforts at both national and local levels will aim to strengthen legal representation; advice and counselling on access to rights; and rights and obligations of refugees. Furthermore, access to documentation; residency; addressing detention; irregular departures and arrivals; prevention of refoulement as well as promotion of coexistence and tolerance should be positive products and impacts of this dialogue with external actors.

Resilience Component

- Support provided to public health centres in the most impacted districts to enhance their quantitative and qualitative responses to cope with increased caseloads of refugee patients transferred from private structures;
- Support to the Ministry of Education's systems in the most impacted governorates and districts to improve quality of education and to expand the absorption capacity of public schools;
- Support provided to the Government to develop and implement a national strategy for SGBV prevention and response and mainstreaming of SGBV prevention and response in public hospitals;
- Support given to the strengthening of existing national and local systems to respond to child protection needs of both refugee and most vulnerable children in impacted communities;
- Develop and implement an area-based approach to employment and livelihoods in the most impacted districts through labour intensive cash-for-work programmes, enhanced access to vocational or on-the-job training possibilities, job placement services and support to self-employment.

Under the resilience pillar, a significant effort will be aimed at the capacity building of health structures to absorb the increasing number of patients, for the benefit of both impacted communities and refugees, as well as to deal with refugees' specific needs (e.g. mental health and psychosocial support).

At the same time, health structures will also be supported at all levels, but particular focus will be applied to secondary health care through targeted equipment, supplies, training and support to the health information system, rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, as well as outreach efforts. Community-based health outreach programme will be reinforced through refugees CHVs to promote health awareness, health seeking practices and enhance access to and utilization of Public health care services.

The education infrastructure in Egypt has been impacted by the concentration of refugees in specific districts, with an increase in the overcrowding of classrooms and a need for additional teachers. UNHCR, UNICEF and NGO partners have been involved in the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms in these areas (30 schools in 2015).

Under the resilience component, partners will extend support to the Ministry of Education's systems in the concerned governorates and districts to improve quality of education as prior to the crisis. Partners will also address the needs of out of school children and youth through supporting the provision of increased life skills and vocational training possibilities and developing

additional child-friendly spaces which include alternative, non-formal education as well as remedial and extracurricular classes.

Programmes will target children and youth from both refugee and impacted communities.

In the basic needs and livelihood sector, UNHCR, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNIDO and UN Women will be involved in building resilience through area-based approaches targeting the most impacted districts. Labour intensive cash-for-work programmes will be developed to build or rehabilitate basic social services infrastructures in host communities, providing income generating opportunities at the one hand, and supporting the improvement of services on the other. Support will also be provided to enhance employment and employability, primarily for women, who for cultural reasons, would not be employed in infrastructure works as well as for youth and other persons with specific needs.

Further wage employment opportunities will be explored by connecting potential workers with formal or informal employment services as well as job placements organizations. Where possible, vocational or on-the-job training will be offered, and basic training and support packages, including micro-grants or loans, will be offered to facilitate integration into the job market encouraging self-employment and entrepreneurship, and attracting private sector investment in targeted areas.

To avoid discrepancies in livelihood assistance, local Egyptian authorities will be technically supported to enhance social protection programmes and schemes.

In the protection sector, support under the resilience component will focus on working with relevant Ministries and national authorities to build capacities to effectively process residency permits and civil status documentation for refugees, and support existing government programs to prevent and respond to SGBV and to address child protection needs of refugees and impacted communities.

The food security sector will build the resilience of impacted communities by increasing its support to school-feeding programmes in the most impacted areas. This support will contribute to the enforcement of social cohesion between refugees and local communities.

Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, the food voucher assistance will be complemented with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions, with particular focus and investment in school-feeding programmes.

Jonathan Rashad © UNHCR Egypt

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main UN counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP. There are currently four channels of coordination with partners in Egypt: the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), the Inter-sector Working Group (ISWG) and Sector Working Groups (SWGs).

The IAWG is the highest coordination level used for the refugee response in Egypt. It is a non-sectorial coordination forum which aims to strengthen inter-agency coordination and flow of information. It discusses policy issues, protection and programme gaps with regard to refugee communities of all nationalities.

The IAWG also oversees five SWGs. The ISWG is an inter-sectoral operational forum which brings together different SWGs, i.e., Protection, Health, Education, Food Security and Basic Needs and Livelihoods. The ISWG is mandated to coordinate, identify and evaluate relevant operational topics to ensure a formative and standard approach. The ISWG reports to the IAWG as a higher level of coordination for refugee and resilience response, policy decision and overall guidance.

Each SWG has its specific set of partners, including government ministries, donors, international agencies, and international and national NGOs. Under the protection SWG, there are three sub-working groups, which cover child protection, SGBV & psychosocial support. These groups function as inter-agency technical working groups for the refugee response & resilience in Egypt.

A technical working group for Communication with Communities (CwC) has been formed to improve coordination regarding communication and engagement with affected Persons of Concern, including refugees and members of host communities. CwC functions as an inter-agency, thematic and technical working group under the overall guidance of the ISWG.

Members of the WG are working on a uniform standard action for communication as well a communication toolkit to be developed through the CwC. The WG started to implement activities with key actors and is expected to provide technical guidance on communications with communities to sectors and agency partners.

These forums ensure coordinated, collaborative and comprehensive approaches and responses to address the international protection needs and provision of humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees as well as people affected by mixed migration in Egypt.

David Degner © UNHCR Egypt

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Impacted and refugee communities will be engaged with regularly to ensure that they are involved in all stages of sector programme designs, evaluation and implementation as well as in determining their priorities and designing appropriate solutions.

The CwC WG focuses on analysing and identifying effective and feasible channels of communication for beneficiaries, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable. The technical WG aims to enhance coordination among partners in identifying information needs and gaps.

This includes informing affected communities of available services and assistance programmes, and asking for feedback on their quality and relevance as means for inclusion in the decision-making processes. This ensures that concerns from communities are fed into sector plans and policies.

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The UNHCR Infoline provides a systematic method of answering queries from beneficiaries both efficiently and effectively. Its 15 call attendants respond to an average of 1,000 calls daily regarding issues on assistance, protection, registration, RSD and durable solutions.

Jessica Gulhane © UNHCR Egypt

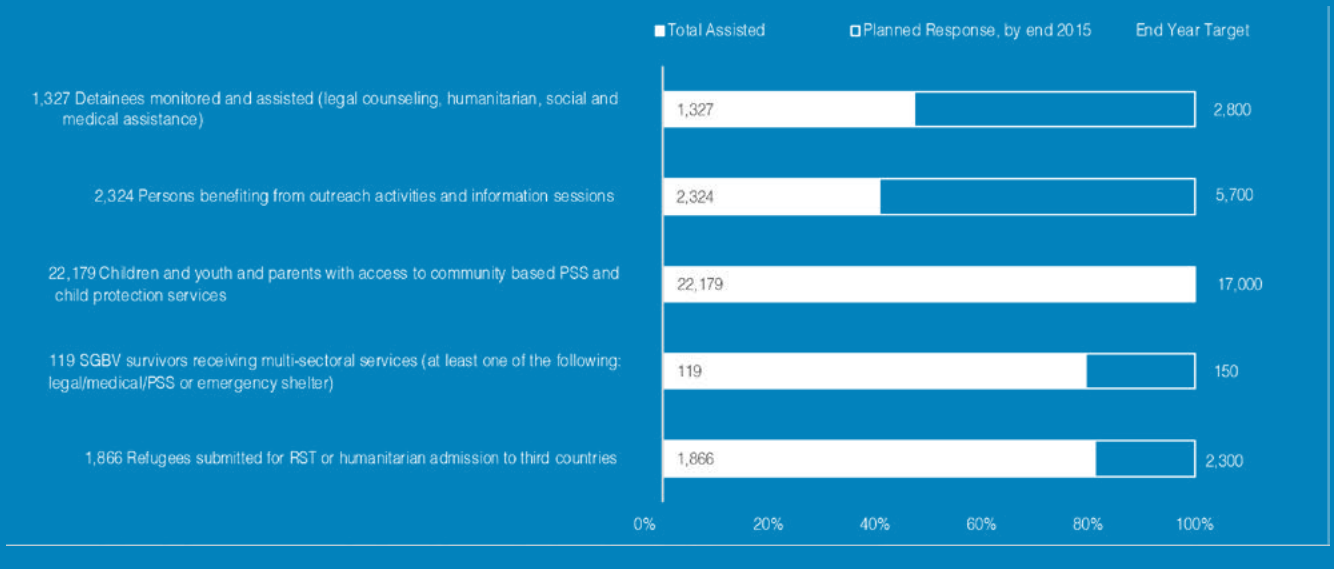
In 2016, and through the mechanisms of inter-sector coordination, 3RP partners will continue to produce monthly updates for inclusion into the inter-agency dashboards, reporting on output indicators and monthly activity reports. Partners will report on the achievements of the 3RP in providing humanitarian assistance as well as building resilience.

On monitoring, evaluation and reporting, 3RP partners will continue to proactively exchange information and to roll-out information management tools toward better evidence based planning and response. ActivityInfo is the inter-agency tool for reporting for the 3RP, and will integrate at later stage with other information management tools.

PROTECTION
WORKING GROUP RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR & UNICEF
Partners	IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children (SCI)
Objectives	1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights are enhanced 2. The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality and non-discriminatory services are improved 3. Increased and more equitable access for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis to quality and non-discriminatory child protection interventions 4. Community participation and empowerment are expanded and strengthened, while the most vulnerable are identified and their specific needs addressed
GENDER MARKER	(2b)
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 23,407,509
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 2,902,191
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	**USD 26,309,700**
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refugee Component: Maria Bances del Rey: bances@unhcr.org Resilience Component: Javier Aguilar: ajavier@unicef.org Elisa Calpona: ecalpona@unicef.org

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Egypt continues to host refugees mainly from Syria, Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq. As of 30 September 2015, a total of 184,887 asylum-seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR in Egypt including 128,019 Syrians and 52,986 Sub-Saharan Africans and Iraqis.

In 2015, the general situation and protection environment in the country improved, although visa and security requirements for Syrians are maintained in light of an increasing control on entry of foreigners into the country due to on-going security concerns. Although the Government policy allows for family the reunification, and it has recently indicated its willingness to extend entry visas without restrictions for first-degree relatives of Syrian refugees already residing in Egypt, existing visa restrictions sometimes impact, in certain cases, the ability of Syrians to seek access to territory and asylum. In most cases Syrians arriving to Egypt without a visa or with forged documents are detained, released and allowed to stay and regularize their stay in Egypt.

Despite the stabilization in the country, disparity between services offered to Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities remains. Main challenges that continue to affect the refugee population include: limited livelihood opportunities, increasing cost of living and inflation, physical safety particularly for women and girls and those living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, language barriers, and access to quality public education, emergency health care and costly secondary and tertiary health care.

Loss of hope in a resolution of the situation in their country of origin, coupled with a perceived lack of future in Egypt, have both contributed to the increase of irregular departures of asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants alike by sea. From January to October 2015, at least 3,057 individuals, including 17% Syrians, have been arrested for attempting to depart Egypt in an irregular manner by sea. Among those arrested 412 were children, including 73 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).

Fortunately, the protection-sensitive attitude from the authorities regarding Syrians observed since 2014 continued, as most Syrian detainees have been released after their arrest without any charges or legal consequences. The majority are allowed to remain in Egypt with their residency regularized. UNHCR continues its dialogue with the Government of Egypt to facilitate the visa and residency process for Syrian refugees, as the system remains highly bureaucratic and centralized.

3RP partners continue to support Syrian refugees residing in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta as well as those dispersed throughout the country with quality continuous registration, multisectoral protection and assistance support, including counseling, civil status documentation, birth registration and residency services and community-based protection activities. Capacity building, training and awareness raising activities were conducted by 3RP partners for national institutions and partners working with Syrian refugees. Community Support Projects (CSPs) continue with a view to promote coexistence between refugees and impacted communities, and to strengthen national capacities affected by the crisis.

An Inter-Agency Strategy, a Contingency Plan and a Detention Working Group were developed by 3RP partners to address the

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humanitarian and protection needs of those affected by mixed migration and to identify solutions. Caritas, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF continued to provide coordinated legal and humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees, including children, involved in irregular movements and affected by administrative detention.

3RP partners continued to visit detention facilities across the North Coast, providing food, non-food items, hygiene kits, and medical, legal and psychosocial care to 2,189 detainees, including Syrians. Upon release, further legal and counseling services were made available in Cairo, Alexandria, and other governorates.

The number of irregular departures to third countries, mostly by sea, is expected to continue into 2016 in view of the stretched economic situation in Egypt and the limited protection space, as well as the aspirations of refugees to travel to European countries where opportunities are perceived to be better.

The Syrian refugee population remains dispersed in urban centres, most notably in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. The urban geographic spread of refugees represents challenges for providing quality services, in particular to children, persons with disabilities, SGBV survivors and other vulnerable persons. The urban context also provides challenges to effectively disseminating information and reaching women and girls, who often restrict their own movement. Refugees with specific needs continue to face social exclusion, exposure to violence, exploitation and deprivation of family care. 3RP partners continued to engage in strengthening national capacities for child protection and SGBV prevention and responses. Multisectoral ssistance to SGBV survivors, and prevention and response activities, including psychosocial counselling activities, continued.

Outreach activities for women, girls, boys and men in impacted communities were conducted through the UNHCR Egypt Infoline, SMS messages, social media and established community centres.

Child protection community-based services, including specialised psychosocial services for parents, children and adolescents such as life skills, parenting education and family strengthening programmes, were expanded to Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, benefiting 15,253 families, children and parents. Within the framework of the inter-agency Child Protection Working Group, co-chaired by UNICEF and UNHCR, inter-agency Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs), were developed, focusing on case management and referral pathways to specialized services.

These provide the basis for enhancing comprehensive child protection responses and activities and information sharing among all actors working with refugee children and families, including local community-based associations, while supporting and engaging existing Child Protection systems in Egypt, such as the Child Protection Committees in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta. Best Interest Assessments (BIA) were conducted for unaccompanied and separated children and child spouses who were later referred to appropriate services.

Resettlement (RST) remains a protection tool and one of the durable solutions available for Syrians refugees in Egypt, with 1,663 Syrian refugees submitted for RST or humanitarian admission to third countries by the end of September 2015.

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NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee Component		Resilience Component	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	29,467	29,467	29,467	23,000
	Women	28,313	28,313	28,313	22,316
	Boys	25,680	25,680	25,680	17,259
	Girls	23,540	23,540	23,540	17,259
	Sub Total	**107,000**	**107,000**	**107,000**	**80,374**
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	15,120	12,600	60,480	50,400
	Women	16,200	13,500	64,800	54,000
	Boys	10,080	8,400	40,320	33,600
	Girls	10,800	9,000	43,200	36,000
	Sub Total	**52,200**	**43,500**	**208,800**	**174,000**
Grand Total		**159,200**	**150,500**	**315,800**	**254,374**

A number of Syrians were detained in violation of Egyptian immigration due to their involvement in irregular movements. There is a continuing need for the provision of humanitarian assistance and counselling to detainees by 3RP partners while they are still in detention. By the end of September 2015, 3RP partners assisted 2,189 refugees and migrants detained for attempting to depart irregularly, mostly by sea.

3RP partners will focus on building existing Government capacities and efforts to address the increase of irregular mixed migratory movements and the protection needs of the most vulnerable affected by this phenomenon, including Syrian refugees fleeing persecution.

In line with the current policy of release and regularization of stay of most Syrian detainees arrested for attempting to depart irregularly Egypt, 3RP partners will focus on supporting the Government to find alternatives to detention and addressing the root causes related to the mixed migration phenomenon. UNHCR will continue its dialogue with the Government of Egypt on how to proceed regarding Syrians who have illegally entered Egypt and wish to regularize their residency.

To date, ten Community Support Programmes (CSPs) are being implemented. Promoting social cohesion between refugees and members of impacted communities remains a key objective, as impacted communities often suffer from poor economic conditions and limited availability of basic and quality public services.

The highly dispersed Syrian refugee population living in areas outside of Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta remain vulnerable in that they have unequal access to quality services. The need to support Government capacities and increase operational responses to provide quality services, in particular for SGBV survivors and children, outside these areas remain a priority in 2016.

Responding to child protection needs remains a priority. By the end of August 2015, 3RP partners have assisted 15,253 children through case management, community-based services and outreach, specialised psychosocial services for parents, children and adolescents such as life skills, parenting education and family strengthening programmes, and educational activities. Efforts will focus on working with the Child Protection Committees to effectively integrate the committee within the inter-agency case management system currently adopted. Support to existing government programs to provide quality services for refugee children, including specialised child protection services, will remain a priority.

A combination of community-based interventions, including strengthening of the child protection

functions of national and local entities, needs to be prioritized to respond to the child protection needs of the refugee and impacted communities alike. Greater investment is needed in community-based child protection and for the provision of psychosocial support and specialized services, including for unaccompanied and separated children, children in detention, and those with disabilities and in need of specialized care. Safe homes, shelters and family bureaus should also be supported in the medium term. In the most serious cases, specialized case management and referral to other services are needed, including referrals to counselling, family visits and emergency financial support.

In view of the increase in identified and assisted SGBV cases, timely and quality case management as well as a multisectoral response and awareness-raising activities need to continue and to expand. A national SGBV strategy is also needed in order to help streamline and facilitate Governmental and non-governmental SGBV prevention and responses for women, girls, boys and men. Focus needs to continue with regard to protection of women, girls, boys and men with special needs.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

1. Access to asylum and international protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced, national capacities to manage mixed migration flows strengthened and basic rights enhanced, including with regard to those affected by irregular migration and in detention;
2. The risks and consequences of SGBV reduced and access to multisectoral quality and non-discriminatory national and local services improved for women, girls, men and boys, through community-based initiatives, enhanced capacity of Government and non-government actors, strengthening of national policies and mechanisms and awareness raising;
3. More equitable access for boys, girls, adolescents and parents affected by the Syria crisis to

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quality and non-discriminatory national and local child protection services enhanced, including through community-based interventions, specialized child protection services and enhanced case management;

4. Community participation and empowerment expanded and strengthened to enhance the protection response while the most vulnerable among refugee communities and impacted populations are identified and their specific needs addressed.

Refugee Component

Registration and documentation of Syrian refugees by UNHCR will continue with the use of biometrics in 2016 as a protection tool, allowing for better identification and targeting of assistance and specialized services to the most vulnerable refugees. Through verification and continuous registration exercises, UNHCR has been registering new arrivals and updating personal data, including family composition, specific needs and where applicable, spontaneous departures.

With the national authorities, 3RP partners will continue to support the Government continued efforts towards a flexible entry-visa regime for Syrian refugees in the context of family reunification, despite the on-going security concerns related to the general situation and ongoing regional conflict. As part of inter-agency efforts, 3RP partners will continue to support Government efforts in responding to the needs of those affected by irregular movements, including with the provision of humanitarian, legal, medical and psychosocial assistance for those in detention.

3RP partners will continue working with relevant authorities to build capacities to address the situation of Syrians who have illegally entered Egypt and wish to regularize their residency. Trend analysis and information management among 3RP partners and other relevant actors will be reinforced.

Focus will also be given to strengthening networks within civil society and key stakeholders for more effective advocacy to optimize quality access to rights and services for refugees.

In order to prevent and respond to SGBV cases among refugees, focus will be put on the roll-out of Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs), strengthening coordinated and standardized case management, as well as provision of multisector quality services for women, girls, boys and men, which will include psychosocial, safety and legal services. Furthermore, focus on close coordination with the livelihood, health and education sectors will continue to ensure that such services integrate SGBV survivors, youth and women-at-risk while minimizing SGBV risks. Community-based initiatives and awareness raising will remain as priorities in 2016, as well as efforts to strengthen Government and non-government prevention and response capacities, while strengthening existing national systems, policies and mechanisms.

In 2016, in order to respond to the specific needs of Syrian refugee girls and boys and parents, including unaccompanied and separated children, 3RP partners will pursue and strengthen child protection interventions at the community level and establish linkages with government and child protection entities at the local level.

Strengthening the capacity of existing national child protection systems and other stakeholders and civil society, and building capacities of local community-based associations and child protection systems in particular in case management will remain a priority. The inter-agency Child Protection Case Management SOPs will be rolled out and updated to reflect any changes that may arise due to changing protection trends and challenges, while continued focus on scaling up and improving quality and access of children to case management and referral to multisectoral services including education, legal assistance, health and cash assistance and basic needs.

Family strengthening interventions will include a child cash grant for vulnerable children, family visiting and case management.

At a service level, 3RP partners will support a holistic and more sustainable approach to respond to the needs of children, adolescents and parents, through specialized psychosocial and support services, case management and in collaboration with livelihood actors' cash grants and livelihood opportunities for families and where appropriate for adolescents of legal working age. Child protection interventions will be conducted under the No Lost Generation strategic framework. These initiatives will contribute to minimize child protection risks, including school dropout and child labour.

3RP partners will also aim to improve the provision of alternative care for unaccompanied children and other children at risk. With regard to non-specialised services, 3RP partners will work to increase the number of family centres and mobile units to enable better outreach to some of the most isolated urban refugee households and provision of child protection services. 3RP partners will also begin activities in schools, around child safeguarding and developing mechanisms to identify, refer and respond to cases of violence. These activities will contribute to both Syrian refugees and impacted community children's well-being by promoting safe and

respectful learning environments and peaceful coexistence. To empower communities and further strengthen effective community participation, 3RP partners will continue to support refugee community centres and community-based safe spaces, with a particular focus on the provision of legal aid, counselling, psychosocial services and emergency shelter to the most vulnerable refugees.

Coordination among partners will be maintained through the Inter-agency Working Groups, including protection, child protection, SGBV, education, health and livelihoods to ensure an effective, comprehensive and adequate strategic response to refugees and impacted communities and reinforce advocacy with the authorities.

The Syrian refugee population will continue to benefit from multi-year planning and prioritization for the strategic use of resettlement as a protection tool. 2,500 Syrian individuals are expected to be submitted for resettlement unless the target is revisited following requests for scaling up Syrian resettlement in the region. This may reduce the influence of smuggling and associated risks and help affected countries share the responsibilities of receiving and hosting refugees.

In parallel, advocacy to expand other legal migration avenues for refugees in third countries, while supporting access to quality education, health and livelihood and self-reliance opportunities for refugees in Egypt will continue.

Resilience Component

3RP partners will continue to enhance Government capacities to adopt asylum and migration policies that provide comprehensive responses to refugee protection and ensure that persons in need are identified and have access to international protection, while addressing some of the root causes in the context of irregular mixed movements.

Strengthening of national capacities to issue civil status documentation and ease access to residency for refugees living in remote and decentralized areas will remain a priority.

Legal counselling and coordinated humanitarian assistance to detainees at airports and in detention facilities will also remain a priority, as well as training for law enforcement, immigration officials and the judiciary on international refugee protection, rescue at sea, trafficking and smuggling and mixed migration. In parallel to these activities, partners will continue with awareness-raising and mass information campaigns in regard to the risk and dangers associated with irregular migration, as well as of the legal avenues to migrate available to persons in need of international protection.

To strengthen the resilience of refugees and impacted communities in the prevention of and response to SGBV, 3RP partners will support the implementation of the national strategy for SGBV prevention and response in cooperation with the National Council for Women and other relevant partners. Establishment of SGBV units providing a comprehensive package of services for survivors are envisioned in collaboration with relevant ministries and civil society working on SGBV prevention and response.

Capacity building of various law enforcement institutions and support of NGOs assisting survivors throughout the reporting and investigation processes will continue as an integral part of SGBV prevention and response. Support to the MoH to integrate services for SGBV survivors, including continued implementation of the SGBV medical protocol and guidelines regarding the management of SGBV cases will continue. Awareness campaigns on SGBV in target communities in collaboration with local NGOs, community and religious leaders will remain to respond to SGBV needs. Projects to provide empowering opportunities for women and girls at risk will also be implemented.

To enhance the resilience of children from refugee and impacted communities, support will be provided to the community to establish linkages with government and child protection entities at the local level. Focus will remain in strengthening the capacity of existing national child protection systems and other stakeholders and civil society actors, and in developing the capacity and the skills of staff to better respond to child protection needs and to enhance access to non-discriminatory and quality services.

To strengthen the resilience of the community and promote co-existence within local communities, UNHCR and partners will continue the implementation of Community Support Projects (CSPs) in vulnerable refugee hosting areas where projects can be developed. Implemented through both a participatory and area-based approach with local residents from both refugee and impacted communities, projects work to enhance and address a lack of services and facilities while also supporting public and basic urban services, with special focus on education and health, in close cooperation and coordination with local authorities.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

								Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 1	Access to territory, asylum and basic rights enhanced									
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of refugees registered and assisted (including # of residency permits, civil documetnation, legal documents registration and cases assited in detention)	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	Total target beneficiaries	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	100%	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	Data collection methods and M&E framework			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMU-NITIES	MEM-BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI-TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE-MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
Acess to territory and inter-national protection, space preserved, risk of refoulement, reduced and basic rights are respected	# of detainees mon-itored and assisted (legal counselling, humanitarian social and medical assistance)	Missions reports, meeting minutes, data-base data	Persons	-	2,000	-	800	**2,800**	Cairo, Alexandria, Beheira, Kafr El Sheikh, Marsa Matrouh, Damiet-ta, Dakahleya	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, SCI	2,300,702	-
Quality of registration and profiling improved and main-tained	# of PoCs registered for whom disag-gregatd data by, age and location is available including Iris scan	UNHCR database data and database auditing	Persons	-	-	-	-	**107,000**	Nationwide	UNHCR	4,741,350	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	# of PoCs referred to legal partners for assistance	Qualitative reports of UNHCR and legal partners	Persons	-	-	-	-	**620**	Nationwide	UNHCR	728,392	-
Resettlement and Protection solutions are identified	# of Syrian refugees submitted for Resettlement or Humanitarian admission to third countries	Resettlement reports; UNHCR database	Persons	-	-	-	-	**2,500**	Nationwide	UNHCR, IOM	1,377,783	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**9,148,227**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Processing capacity of the Government to issue residency permits and civil documentation to refugees registered with UNHCR strenghtened	# of Government units specialised in issuing documents to refugees	Field visits,minutes reports; participatory assessments reports	# of Government units	-	-	-	-	**5**	Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Damietta, Qualyoubia	UNHCR	300,000	-
Capacity of the Government of Egypt to manage migration flows is improved	# of cases of detection of irregular migration (with protection needs)	Detention reports, field visits	Cases	-	-	-	-	**70 cases to be detected**	Egyptian entry and exit points	IOM	750,000	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**1,050,000**	**-**

OBJECTIVE 2	The risk and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services are improved							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	% of SGBV survivors who receive counselling or assistance (over the total # of survivors reporting	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	total target beneficiaries	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	100%	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	periodical progress reports and field visits			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Refugees and most vulnerable amongst impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multisectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, sex and diversity	# of SGBV survivors receiving multisectoral service (at least one of the following: legal, medical, psychological or emergency shelter)	Partners reports, Working groups reports	# of persons	-	150	-	-	**150**	Cairo and other locations	UNFPA, UNHCR	1,352,784	-
Risks of SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives and increased capacity of all humanitarian workers of all sectors	# of persons reached through community-led activities on SGBV prevention and response	Partners reports, Working groups reports	# of persons	-	5,700	-	-	**5,700**	Cairo	UNFPA, UNHCR	1,018,190	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**2,370,974**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Capacity of Government on non-government actors and services in all sectors are strenghtened to effectively respond to SGBV	# of Government and non government actors who receive supoort in all sectors	Field visits; programme reports	Government and non government actors (department, agencies)	-	-	-	-	**280 health service provides trained on the SGBV medical protocol; 30 health service points equipped with PRP kis and required medications; 50 multisectoral referral points strenghtened**	Cairo, 6th October, El Montazah, El Obour, New Damietta, El America, Borg El Arab, Mansourah, Haram, Awlad Saqr, Helwan, East Nasr City, Ain Shams	UNFPA, UNHCR	208,300	-
National policies and mechanisms that address SGBV are enhanced and brought in line with international frameworks/standards	# of intervention with authorities to enhance implementation of SGBV national standards in targeted areas	UNHCR protection reports and interventions	# of interventions	-	-	-	-	**12 structures receiving support implementing national strategy in line with international standards in targeted areas**	12 top impacted communities (6th October, El montazah, El Obour, New Damietta, El Ameria, Borg El Arab, Mansourah, Haramm, Awlad Saqr, Helwan, East Nasr City, Ain Shams)	UNFPA	230,000	-
Empowerment opportunities and increased access for at risk communities through raised awareness about SGBV national legislation, practice, and existing services and outlets.	# of persons at risk of SGBV benefiting from empowerment opportunities	Partner reports; UNHCR database	Persons	-	-	-	-	**80,275**	Nationwide	UNFPA	110,000	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**548,300**	**-**

								Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 3	Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection intervention									
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	% of children and adolescents with access to psychosocial support and child protection services	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	Total target beneficiaries	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	100%	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	Reports and databases			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Community based child protection, PSS interventions and life skills for adolescents are available for girls, boys and parents affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	# of children, youth and parents with access to community based psychosocial support and child protection services	UNHCR reports, partner reports, minutes of workign groups, partecipatory assessments	persons	-	30,000	-	-	**30,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	UNICEF, SCI, UNHCR	2,629,986	2,629,986
Specialized child protection services (case management, specialized psychosocial support, assistance to children in detention, cash grants and specialized family strenghtening programs) for girls and boys and parents affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations	# of children, youth and parents in need of protection receiving specialized child protection services	UNHCR database; partners reports	persons	-	38,200	-	-	**38,200**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	UNICEF, SCI, UNHCR	7,594,972	7,594,972
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**10,224,958**	**10,224,958**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Activated and increased capacity of existing national and local systems to respond to the child protection needs of refugee children and the most vulnerable in impacted communities	Activated and specialized mechanism for the protection of refugee children within existing national bodies (NCCM), child protection committees, shelters and family bureaus	Meeting minutes and monitoring reports	# of bodies activated	-	-	-	-	**650 Government and civil society and CBO staff and number of national child potection mechanisms activated**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	UNICEF, SCI, UNHCR	310,000	310,000
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**310,000**	**310,000**

OBJECTIVE 4	Community partecipation, empowerment expanded and strenghtened, while the most vulnerable are identified and their needs addressed							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR	# of refugees who have accessed community centres and safe spaces or who received psychosocial support (through community centres and through adolescents, youth and women›s support groups)	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	Total target beneficiaries	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	100%	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	reports and databases			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Information dissemination and outreach mechanisms are maintained and strengthened to support communication between refugees, host populations and the humanitarian community	# of persons benefiting from outreach activities and information sessions	Meeting minutes; participatory assessment reports	Persons	-	480	-	-	**480**	Greater Cairo and Alexandria	UNHCR, SCI	424,450	-
Increased access to protection services, including psychosocial support services to most vulnerable refugees through community based structures	# of individuals having access to protection services through community based structures	UNHCR database, partner reports	Persons	-	78,100	-	-	**78,100**	Cairo and 6th October, El Montazah, El Obour, New Damietta, El Ameria, Borg El Arab, Mansourah, Haram, Awlad saqr, Helwan, East nasr city, and Ain Shams	UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM	1,238,900	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**1,663,350**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Social cohesion, mutually beneficial relationships and peaceful co-existence between refugee and host communities promoted and strengthened	# of community support projects (CSPs) developed	Project reports, field visits	# of projects	-	-	-	-	10	Refugee hosting areas: 6th of October, Obour, Muntazah, New Damietta, Agamy, Helwan, 10th of Ramadan, Ain Shams, Nasr City, Borg El Arab, Gamasa, Sadat, Heliopolis, Maadi, Ras El Bar,Sidi Gaber, Ismailia, Hurghada	UNHCR	993,891	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			993,891	-

SECTOR SUMMARY

						Budget	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	SYR living in camps	SYR living in commu-nities	Members of Impacted Communities	Other Pop Groups	Total Targeted Population	Budgetary Requirement for 2016 (USD)	"NLG Budget (as part of the overall budget) (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	-	107,000	-	-	**107,000**	**23,407,509**	**10,224,958**
Total	**-**	**107,000**	**-**	**-**	**107,000**		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Resilience Component	-	80,275	-	-	**80,275**	**2,902,191**	**310,000**
Total	**-**	**80,275**	**-**	**-**	**80,275**		

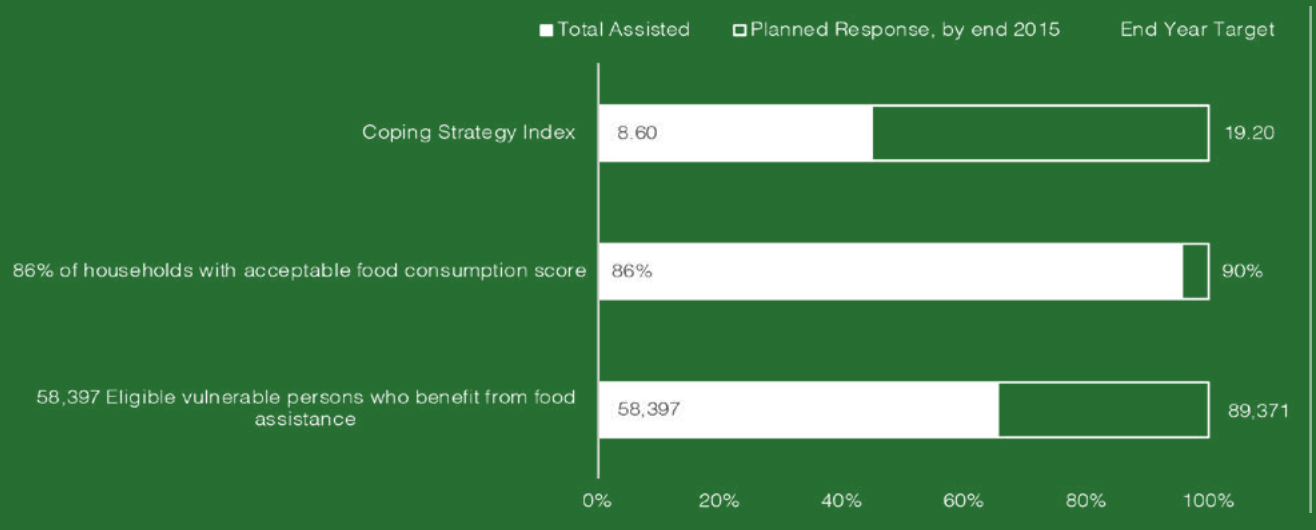
SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
UNHCR	14,584,509	1,313,891	15,898,400
UNICEF	7,275,000	250,000	7,525,000
IOM	400,000	750,000	1,150,000
UNFPA	455,000	528,000	983,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCI)	693,000	60,000	753,000
TOTAL	**23,407,509**	**2,902,191**	**26,309,700**

FOOD SECURITY
WORKING GROUP RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	WFP
Partners	UNRWA, UNHCR, Community Development Association for Women and Children Improvement
Objectives	1. Promote and support the access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households.
GENDER MARKER	(1)
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 24,059,198
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	USD 12,293,715
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	**USD 36,352,913**
Contact Information	Refugee Component: Hans Vikoler: hans.vikoler@wfp.org Resilience Component: Riham Abu Ismail: Riham.Abuismail@wfp.org

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Since the start of the WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) in February 2013, WFP was able to scale-up its food voucher assistance from 7,000 Syrian refugees to a peak of over 100,000 as of September 2014. As of September 2015, 68,000 Syrian and 2,877 Palestinian (PRS) refugees were assessed to be food insecure and continued to receive food assistance after the application of verification exercises and vulnerability targeting criteria. In 2015 WFP has decreased its target caseload to 89,371 refugees from 126,000 in 2014, while the 2016 planning will target a total of 70,877 vulnerable beneficiaries.

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Refugees continue to reside within the three main urban areas (Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta) and there will be no changes in geographic areas targeted for assistance by Food Security and other sectors. Given the geographic spread of refugees in urban areas and based on Egypt's functioning local markets, pre-paid food vouchers were adopted as the primary mode of assistance. Through the injection of close to USD 50 million into Egypt's economy since 2013, food vouchers as the applied most cost-effective transfer modality, lessen the burden of the Government and local communities in hosting large numbers of refugees. However, due to continued funding shortfalls throughout 2015, assistance had to be implemented for a reduced target caseload based on prioritization exercises and with a 30 per cent reduction of the voucher value.

Throughout 2015, WFP has achieved close to 100 percent of its redemption of food vouchers, with beneficiaries assessed having a food consumption score of 91 per cent.

WFP and UNHCR are working to establish a common assistance platform (One Card system), which allows multiple agencies to channel both cash and voucher assistance for food and non-food items through one single multi-wallet magnetic card. One Card is in the process of being developed and refined according to prevailing country-specific political and legal conditions.

Monthly post-distribution monitoring reports indicate that the food consumption patterns of refugees have stabilized over time, resulting in 91 per cent of households with an acceptable food consumption score and only 9 per cent in the borderline/ poor category. Dietary diversity remains stable.

Key findings from recent impact monitoring exercises and further exclusion of beneficiaries from food assistance due to funding shortfalls coupled with food price inflation, revealed a sudden and significant drop in the food consumption patterns with adoption of more severe coping strategies which suggests that the targeting approach may need to be revised and re-inclusion based on review of appeals requests received to be reinforced.

The protracted nature of the crisis, combined with a lack of livelihood opportunities and an overall reduction in humanitarian assistance, continues to negatively impact the vulnerability and food security of Syrian refugees in Egypt, forcing 37 per cent of them into negative consumption-based coping strategies, such as sending school-age children to work and reducing expenditures on health and education.

In light of already precarious conditions for Syrian refugees in Egypt, evidence-based targeting will continue to be a pillar of WFP's Egyptian response, ensuring that the agency supports the most vulnerable with limited resources. Close monitoring will be essential to ensure that all "socio-economically vulnerable" refugees are considered for assistance. This will be ensured through appeals mechanisms and referrals to enable feedback from beneficiaries and address cases that potentially warrant re-inclusion in programming.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee Component - Syrian		Refugee Component - Palestinian		Resilience Component	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian and Palestinian Refugees living in host communities	Men	29,467	19,917	792	536	37,000	-
	Women	28,313	19,137	761	515	36,000	-
	Boys 0 -17 years of age	25,680	17,010	690	457	16,850	47,000 *
	Girls 0 -17 years of age	23,540	15,593	633	419	15,500	48,500 *
Grand Total		**107,000**	**71,657**	**2,876**	**1,927**	**105,350**	**95,500**

Note that this figure includes both Egyptian and Syrian primary school children in total 96 targeted schools

To allow direct limited resources to the most food insecure households, the food security sector has extensively transitioned from geographic targeting to vulnerability based assistance during 2015.

Socio-economic vulnerability is defined through a multisector assessment, which includes food, health, education and shelter. It is determined through the definition of a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), set at EGP 592.4 per capita per month, associated with three key indicators, including current food consumption, food poverty and high-risk coping.

Since September 2014, 82 per cent of registered Syrians have undergone the socio-economic assessment. As a result of the assessment, 36,511 individuals have been excluded from assistance since from the May 2015 distribution cycle. Some 2,152 individuals were re-included as a result of appeals. Data collection for the vulnerability assessment and targeting of 109,000 verified refugees reached 90 per cent as of October and will be completed by the end of 2015.

Preliminary key results indicate that the main expenditure for households is rent, followed by food, education and health.

The quality of targeting in 2016 will be ensured through regular updating of assessment data, periodic beneficiary verification, mechanisms to address errors, and continued M&E activities including household expenditure models, comprehensive food security assessments and more comprehensive food security outcome monitoring exercises.

WFP is considering to introduce a tiered targeting approach in the region with the level of assistance provided according to vulnerability categorization.

The food security sector will continue to support and increase women and girls' decision-making power and their access to, and control over economic resources. Eligibility will also highlight and take into consideration female-headed households. Efforts have been made to enhance the safety and accessibility of both distribution and redemption points to allow women and girls to easily access humanitarian assistance and services.

As the crisis continues, refugees are exhausting their savings and resources, becoming progressively more socio-economically vulnerable, and therefore at an increased risk of resorting to negative survival mechanisms, including the possibility of irregular departure to Europe. The evidence is clear that vulnerable refugees remain in dire need of assistance and protection, which includes a vital continuation of food assistance.

More predictable, flexible and long-term funding is essential for WFP to plan and prepare as effectively as possible to meet protracted and growing needs. Insufficient funding would force WFP to make difficult choices in prioritizing among an already needy population; any reduction or withdrawal of assistance could reasonably be assumed to have life-threatening consequences for affected refugees, leaving a potentially dangerous vacuum for the region as a whole.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

Refugee Component

Given the geographic spread of refugees in urban areas and based on Egypt's functioning local markets, pre-paid food vouchers were adopted as the primary mode of assistance. Each refugee family receives a monthly voucher of USD 24.2 (equivalent to EGP 195 as per the current exchange rate.) This value is periodically revised, and is a reflection of the prescribed food basket according to prevailing market prices.

The current assistance is implemented in a most cost-effective modality in cooperation and support from national cooperating partners and competitively selected service providers, with well over 85 percent of funds received used as voucher value for beneficiaries.

WFP distributes vouchers on a monthly basis across six governorates with the highest concentrations of Syrian refugees. Beneficiaries can redeem their vouchers in over 40 contracted retailers located close to beneficiary concentrations as well as WFP distribution points. As the monthly credit is automatically transferred onto e-cards at the beginning of each month, beneficiaries no longer need to travel to distribution sites, reducing their transportation costs.

The assistance is implemented partly through paper (15 per cent) and partly through e-vouchers (85 per cent) according to service providers' capacities, and are only used at partner supermarkets and have a limited validity. The food voucher allows targeted "socio-economically vulnerable" beneficiaries to buy from pre-selected retailers that offer diversified and balanced food baskets providing a minimum required caloric intake.

Assistance is provided on a regular monthly basis with adequate time for voucher distribution, redemption period and on-site and post-distribution monitoring. The planned introduction of a joint assistance platform (One Card) and the progressive shift from e-vouchers to digital cash or a combination of transfer modalities will also lower visibility of assistance delivered to Syrian refugees and thereby mitigate tensions with the host community.

In August and September 2015, WFP conducted a pilot impact monitoring exercise to examine and document the impact and effects of the cut in assistance, with the central findings indicating that excluded beneficiaries revealed a significant drop in their food consumption patterns, and more refugees were adopting negative coping mechanisms. WFP is continuing to conduct monthly comprehensive impact monitoring in order to get a larger representative sample and to achieve more qualitative indicators on the effects of reduced assistance.

On monitoring reporting, the 3RP partners will continue to produce monthly and quarterly M&E updates to be included in IM products. These products cover the main outcomes

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such as progress on food security, dietary diversity and the coping strategies of target beneficiaries. The reports will also highlight major concerns on the protection of target communities and gender-related topics. In addition to this, output results will be included in such reports such as total number of vouchers distributed and number of beneficiaries reached. The 3RP partners will use the appropriate M&E tools (such as surveys, focus groups, etc.) and products to measure such indicators.

This will help 3RP partners' roll-out IM tools toward better evidence-based planning and response. ActivityInfo is the inter-agency tool for reporting for the 3RP. It will be used as the platform for response planning and monitoring and will integrate at a later stage with other IM tools. Active participation of communities and targeted beneficiaries are essential to paving the way forward to better identification of the needs and priorities of target communities, their engagement and inclusiveness. To achieve this, there are several tools employed, including M&E questionnaires, focus groups, feedback mechanisms, consultations and working groups.

WFP is working in consultation with UNHCR, other UN partners and Government counterparts to develop the most appropriate, comprehensive and context-specific vulnerability/ poverty and food security assessment methodology to be implemented during the first half of 2016 that will further targeting and prioritization plans.

In the absence of a political solution to the Syria crisis, limited funding would force WFP to make difficult choices in terms of prioritization and cuts among an already vulnerable, strained refugee population, and could have life-threatening consequences. Additionally, it could add to increasing tensions between refugees and host communities.

Resilience Component

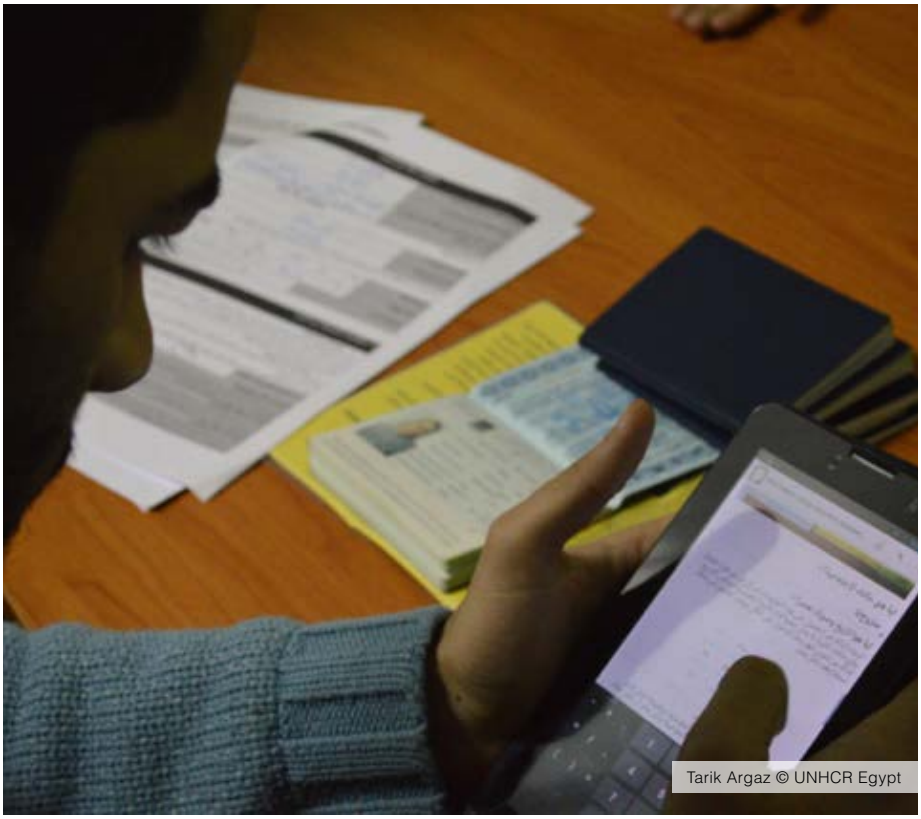
In response to the protracted nature of the crisis and the evolving needs of Syrian refugees in impacted communities in Egypt, the food security sector is committed to implementing the operational action plan to effectively embed resilience-building programmes with a longer-term vision in support of both refugees and impacted communities with specific focus on the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men. Results of the socio-economic assessment are used to identify the most significant factors that determine refugees' self-sustainability and well-being and it will further tailor food sector programming and food-assistance.

The resilience component of the 3RP Food Security Sector aims to optimize targeting and to provide food assistance through various transfer modalities to those most in need within host communities, where both communities compete for limited resources, by opening up interaction channels between groups living in one area and promoting social cohesion.

Coherent with the cross-sector 3RP strategic approach, the food voucher assistance will be complemented with a development-oriented approach to build the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions, with particular focus and investment in school-feeding programmes. Since one of the aspects of child protection is the re-establishment of normal routines - including eating, sleeping and going to school - the resilience project aims to mitigate the adoption of negative coping strategies such as child labour and early marriage.

In April 2015, WFP conducted an assessment of 96 targeted primary schools in Alexandria and Damietta to determine the key factors affecting school enrolment and integration of Syrian children.

The assessment showed that attendance rates were significantly lower among Syrian children compared to their Egyptian peers. Preliminary findings estimated an average attendance rate of 57 per cent for Syrian children in Alexandria and 75 per cent in Damietta,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compared to over 80 per cent among the Egyptian children.

In addition, there is an increased engagement of Syrian adolescents in the 12 - 18 age group in income-generating activities, compared to the pre-crisis situation in Syria. They work for a daily allowance of some EGP 10 - 20, mainly in supermarkets, barbershops, restaurants and other shops or as street vendors.

Although the Government of Egypt continues to allow Syrian children equal access to public primary and secondary education, challenges remain. Findings from the school survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews show that Syrian students face challenges related to differences in curricula, language barriers and other economic challenges.

Some of these challenges are also faced by Egyptian youth and are related to the structural problems of the public education system in Egypt, which include a physical infrastructure suffering from lack of maintenance, and limited, untrained human resources.

The results of the assessment illustrate that school meals continue to be generally perceived as a means to boost energy and ease short term hunger in class, especially in the poorest and most deprived areas.

A request for diversifying school meals and snacks on a rotational basis, as well as enhancing their quality, has been regularly mentioned by school management, and in focus group discussions.

Consequently, interventions must acknowledge the heightened risk of Syrian students in dropping out of school and joining the labour market. Thus, the school feeding component must be coordinated and integrated with the resilience component of the education sector.

As per the assessment, the school feeding intervention must be supplemented by other interventions related to the identified challenges, such as rehabilitation and enhancement of the physical capacity of schools through building additional toilets and/or maintaining existing ones, procurement of desks for listed schools and through enhancement of storage facilities in schools. In this potential area for intervention, WFP will collaborate with other UN agencies that have similar activities in the same targeted schools, such as UNHCR's "A Schoolyard for All" community support project.

It is also important to invest in building the capacity of teachers through training in basic human health, nutritional knowledge and psychological needs of children, as well as in how to better integrate other nationalities within their schools. WFP will provide nutrition related posters and colouring books that advocate for balanced nutrition and schools free of violence.

Food security actors will also look at enhance the development of programmes focusing on creating opportunities for girls in reducing early and forced marriage. Integrated programmes addressing the specific needs of women and girls will include the enhancement of safe spaces, life skills and economic opportunities for girls and families as well as information sharing and skills-building for parents and caregivers.

Alignment and Synergies

The 3RP acknowledges the growing pressures that the refugee crisis is placing on already strained national and local systems, slowing human development outcomes in both the refugee and hosting communities. Through socio-economic interventions that involve both refugees and vulnerable populations, the 3RP approach aims at improving food security for communities and enhancing mutual trust, participation and solidarity in all affected communities.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Promote and support the access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for selected poor and vulnerable households							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	Proportion of eligible vulnerable persons who benefit from programme activities	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	Total planned vulnerable target beneficiaries (70,877)	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	100%	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	Reconciliation of monthly distribution and redemption reports	3	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Food assistance through food voucher transfer provided to the most vulnerable within refugee communities	# of beneficiaries by age/gender receiving food assistance as % of planned	Monthly Distribution Reports;	Persons	-	68,000	-	2,877	**70,877**	Greater Cairo (6th of October and Obour) / Alexandria / Damietta / Mansoura / Marsa Matrouh	Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children Improvement (SCDAWCI) and different local entitities and organizations based in various target governorates	24,059,198	Identify the part of budgetary requirement designated to NLG activities
							TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL				**24,059,198**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Communities for school feeding identified National safety net policies for food security-based livelihood components and/or regulatory frameworks in place School feeding activities for both refugees and host communities in highest refugee concentration governorates Provide training, capacity building and technical support to pilot school gardens and enhance management of food security	# of primary school children children assisted by gender as % of planned	1. Distribution reports;	School Children	-	8,500	-	87,000	**95,500**	Greater Cairo (6th of October and Obour) / Alexandria / Damietta / Mansoura / Marsa Matrouh	Ministry of Eduction/ Different national and local entitities and organizations based in various operational governorates	12,293,715	Identify the part of budgetary requirement designated to NLG activities
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**12,293,715**	**-**

SECTOR SUMMARY

						Budget	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	**SYR living in camps**	**SYR living in communities**	**Members of Impacted Communities**	**Other Pop Groups**	**Total Target-ed Population**	**Budgetary Requirement for 2016 (USD)**	**NLG Budget (as part of the overall budget) USD**
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	-	68,000	-	2,877	**70,877**	**24,059,198**	-
Total	**-**	**68,000**	**-**	**2,877**	**70,877**		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Resilience Component	-	8,500	-	87,000	**95,500**	**12,293,715**	-
Total	**-**	**8,500**	**-**	**87,000**	**95,500**		

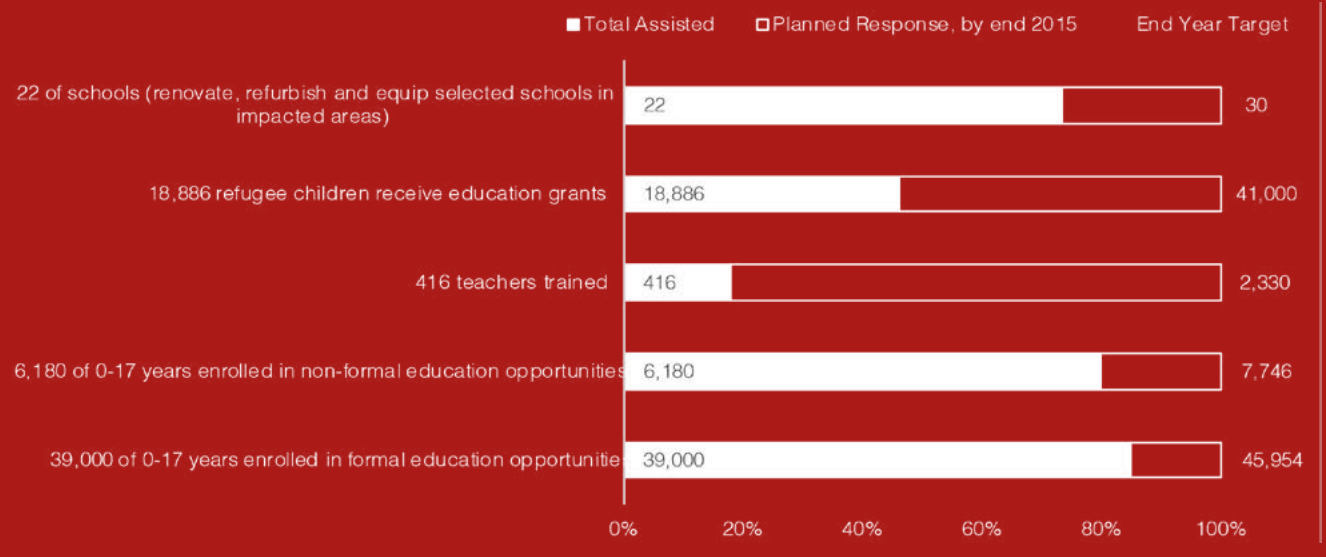
SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
WFP - SYRIA EMOP IN EGYPT	24,059,198	12,293,715	36,352,913
TOTAL	**24,059,198**	**12,293,715**	**36,352,913**

EDUCATION
WORKING GROUP RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR & UNICEF
Partners	Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Community Based Organizations, FARD Foundation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Plan International, Care International, Save the Children (SCI), St Andrew's Education Service
Objectives	1. Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children and groups affected by the Syria crisis 2. Enhanced quality and protective learning environments in impacted areas
GENDER MARKER	(1)
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 13,565,400
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 7,044,600
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	**USD 20,610,000**
Contact Information	Refugee Component: Mohammed Shawky: shawkym@unhcr.org Resilience Component: Inas Hegazi: ihegazi@unicef.org

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Syrian students continue to have full access to public education equal to Egyptian nationals. According to figures received from the Ministry of Education (MoE) in December 2014, approximately 39,500 Syrian students (approximately 80 per cent of total Syrian refugee students) are hosted by the Government of Egypt through its public schools, costing a total of approximately USD 23 million. This was also extended to approximately 18,000 Syrians (8,700 women and 9,300 men) studying at Egyptian universities and colleges. It is estimated that, as of October 2014, the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) has spent USD 57.5 million on education for 9,535 undergraduates and 1,377 post graduate students.

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Despite the great efforts made by the MoE and the MoHE in dedicating money and personnel to assisting Syrian refugees, as well as the presidential decree permitting the inclusion of Syrian children into public schools, the quality of the educational environment in Egyptian public schools remains a significant barrier to enrolment and retention. Burden-sharing with the Government of Egypt from UN agencies and NGOs will be required to ease the stress of overstretched resources already provided by the MoE and MoHE. Furthermore, challenges remain in adjusting to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum.

Overcrowded classrooms, depleted resources, long distances to available schools and bureaucracy remain major challenges for Syrian families and members of impacted communities alike, especially women and girls.

The household level socio-economic assessment conducted by UNHCR in 2015, focus group discussions (FGDs) with school age refugee girls and boys, and community meetings found that many parents expressed fear for the security of their adolescent girls, highlighting a preference to keep girls at home rather than sending them to school.

To enhance national ownership, the 3RP is fully aligned with the National Strategic Plan for Education Reform with a focus on improving equitable access to quality education among both Syrian and Egyptian girls and boys. To develop a child-friendly and protective environment to enhance retention and completion of education, public schools require extensive support in the construction of additional classrooms, provision of educational supplies, additional teachers and teacher training, as well as further support in creating a welcoming, safe and inclusive environment for all children, including Syrian girls and boys of all ages and education levels.

3RP partners are currently conducting a nation-wide survey of all Syrian refugee households to identify out of school children and youths. These findings will inform the planning process in terms of catch up classes, remedial classes, accelerated learning programmes and technical and vocational training.

With regard to tertiary education, although the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) provides a limited number of scholarships for higher education, the MoHE currently requires secondary school certificates for admission to colleges and universities, which is often not possible for Syrian refugees to provide. Despite these restrictions, the Government does accept Syrian diplomas regardless of the year, which is not the case for Egyptians, as they are only allowed to enrol with diplomas registered in the same year.

UNHCR is currently advocating that the Government simplifies procedures for the entry of Syrian youth into tertiary education and will continue to do so in 2016. This unrestricted access will, in turn, enhance self-reliance and improve socio-economic security for refugees.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee Component		Resilience Component	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Girls	23,540	17,650	23,540	17,650
	Boys	25,680	18,350	25,680	18,350
	Women	28,313	700	28,313	700
	Men	29,467	700	29,467	700
	Sub Total	**107,000**	**37,400**	**107,000**	**37,400**
Members of Impacted Communities	Girls	44,576	34,350	56,300	56,300
	Boys	43,473	30,250	51,200	51,200
	Women	32,312	400	3,000	300
	Men	30,763	400	3,000	300
	Sub Total	**151,034**	**65,400**	**113,500**	**108,100**
Other Groups (boys and girls from African and Palestinian communities living and studying in impacted areas)	Girls	1,000	1,000	1,560	1,560
	Boys	1,000	1,000	1,460	1,460
	Women	50	50	15	15
	Men	50	50	15	15
	Sub Total	**2,100**	**2,100**	**3,050**	**3,050**
Grand Total		**260,134**	**104,900**	**223,550**	**148,550**

In 2014, UNHCR, Save the Children and the FARD Foundation conducted three surveys of out of school Syrian children in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. Results found that almost 12 per cent of Syrian children either never enrolled in school, or had dropped out. In 6th October City, numbers were 19 per cent, and in Obour City, 9 per cent.

Currently, these organizations are in the process of conducting a nationwide survey of all Syrian refugee households with school age children, to be concluded by December 2015. Education sector priorities for 2015-2016 include the establishment of community based education initiatives and other non-formal education opportunities (remedial classes and Accelerated Learning Programmes) to meet the needs of different out-of-school girls and boys. In addition, there is a need to improve the infrastructure of public schools and quality of education, while also developing strategies to enhance retention rates, develop gender-sensitive learning environments and strengthen learning outcomes for Syrian and Egyptian children in impacted communities.

To enhance equitable access to quality education for the most vulnerable girls and boys, 3RP partners will support public schools to enhance their capacities to respond to children with special needs. Further, Syrian girls and boys with disabilities will be supported to access inclusive schools in their area of residency and also specialized private schools that meet their educational and care needs. These children will receive special education grants (benefiting 49 per cent of girls and 51 per cent of boys) to cover school fees, transportation, and other special needs. The education response plan is based on the assumption that the current Government policy under which Syrian students have access to public schools will be continued.

Access to pre-primary education (KG1 & KG2 3-5 age range) is limited to 30 per cent of Egyptian children. To overcome this challenge, 3RP partners will continue supporting community-based kindergartens in impacted areas to improve access to both Syrian and Egyptian children.

Based on needs assessment conducted in 2013 and 2014, 3RP partners will provide support to improve and rehabilitate schools in areas heavily populated by Syrian refugees. Mapping and monitoring of government schools most frequented by Syrian children will be facilitated by UNHCR and UNICEF, enhancing effective coordination

among Education Working Group members.

To enhance the absorption capacity of the most affected schools in refugee dense areas, the Egyptian General Authority for Educational Buildings has been assessing needs to improve school infrastructure.

Some 170,000 Egyptian children, aged between six to 17, from impacted communities are expected to directly benefit from the planned school rehabilitation programme.

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STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

3RP partners, in collaboration with the MoE, plan to facilitate equitable access to primary and secondary education for all Syrian refugee girls and boys. Compulsory education in Egypt from grades 1 to 12 (age range 6-17) will be supported through education grants, the establishment of child-friendly spaces, remedial and extracurricular classes, support for primary and secondary community schools and other projects targeting refugees and children of impacted communities. Children with special needs will also receive special education grants to cover school fees and transportation needs.

3RP partners will strengthen their advocacy efforts with the Government of Egypt to ensure that it continues to extend full and free access to Syrian refugee girls and boys to primary, secondary and post-secondary education. However, the need for upgrades in the physical infrastructure of administrative, technical and school environments has become acute as a result of the accommodating of Syrian refugee children in already overcrowded public schools.

Refugee Component

3RP Partners will continue to support Syrian community schools in 6th October City, Borg El Arab City, 10th of Ramadan and Obour, where approximately 9,000 Syrian girls and boys attend informal and remedial classes. These children are officially enrolled in local government schools and will sit national exams alongside Egyptian students. However, their daily attendance is in the community school where they are taught Egyptian curriculum by Syrian teachers. This innovative approach allows Syrian students to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment, while also being provided with Egyptian accreditation if they pass the national exams. Interventions will continue to increase the quality of these community schools and will be linked to national capacity building efforts provided for the school's management and staff. Strong monitoring systems will be put in place for both learning achievements and teacher professional development in order to adapt and to address evolving needs.

To increase the enrolment rate of pre-school Syrian refugee boys and girls into nurseries and kindergartens, 3RP partners will establish Early Childhood care and education classes and support existing community nurseries in Alexandria, Cairo, Giza and Damietta. Support will also be extended to girls and boys in kindergartens run by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the MoE in areas where gaps in coverage are identified.

Syrian refugee children were granted access to a public education system in Egypt that already suffers from overcrowded classrooms, rote learning and inadequate infrastructure. Hence, enhancing the ability of the host community to cope with the influx of refugees and to develop sustainable education reform measures benefiting all children, remains of vital importance.

Interventions followed by 3RP partners in 2016 will focus on improving capabilities at individual and organizational levels, strengthening partnerships between the Government, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and other groups working in refugee education.

Resilience Component

The resilience component of the programme aims to enable the Government to implement necessary improvements in the education system that will benefit both Syrian refugees and impacted communities in areas with the highest concentrations of Syrian refugees. The 3RP education sector response is developed in conformity with the National Strategic Plan for Education Reform in Egypt.

The response will be implemented in partnership with national and local authorities while building on and strengthening the capacity of the national education system. Activities such as teacher training, developing child-friendly learning environments, and encouraging families to send their adolescent girls to schools, will have long lasting development benefits and tackle root causes of vulnerability. National education authorities will also be assisted to mainstream Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards into the national education system. Further, activities that cater to the needs of youth and adolescents will help promote peaceful coexistence such as access to life skills programmes, formal and non-formal vocational training programmes. Out of school children, particularly female students, from refugee and impacted communities will benefit from programmes establishing child-friendly spaces, as well as those for remedial and extracurricular classes. Promoting peaceful coexistence as well as access to psychosocial support and more involvement of refugee parents in the PTAs will work to foster better community relations.

Strengthening protection mechanisms by promoting a culture of violence-free schooling for both Syrian and Egyptian girls and boys from 4 to 14 years will be promoted. All activities would be designed with ensuring participation of groups of vulnerable students and parents. The intervention seeks to increase children's understanding and cooperation for community cohesion, enhancing gender equality by promoting equal access, rights, safety and respect. The project will address specific gender barriers including protection concerns within schools, practical needs such as separate, safe latrine blocks, privacy and safety.

The education sector response will support school construction, renovations and refurbishment, teacher trainings, life skills and vocational training programs, and psychosocial support programs. In 2016, construction, renovations and refurbishment interventions will include a large number of classrooms in some 30 public schools in impacted areas as well as making sure that these targeted schools have accessible WASH facilities for refugees, members of impacted communities, and staff with disabilities.

Support to education systems will also be provided through the development and implementation of refugee response plans, and strengthening of the national Education Management Information System (EMIS) to integrate data relating to refugees and children and youth with special needs.

To develop an inclusive child-friendly learning environment in schools, systematic capacity development interventions will be pursued, through training and provision of teaching and learning aids. These interventions will strengthen the development of a competent workforce of teachers and administrators who will be capable of scaling up the Inclusive School Model. This will facilitate a response to the needs of the most vulnerable refugee children, particularly girls, and children from impacted communities, including those with special needs,

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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children and groups affected by the Syria crisis							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# & % of children and adolescents (17-3 boys and girls) enrolled in formal and non-formal education	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	39,500	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	49,220	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	data collected from education instiutes and MoE			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1 Refugee boys, girls and youth, including those with special educational needs have equitable access to schooling (formal and non-formal education) Seasonal grants for winterization	# of 3-17yrs enrolled in formal and non-formal education opportunities	Monthly Progress reports	Persons	-	37,000	-	-	**37,000**	all Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	10,407,135	10,407,135
	#of community structures established.	Monthly and Quarterly Reports	Number	-	-	-	-	**220**				
	#of Out Of School Children enrolled	Monthly and Quarterly Reports	# of children	-	3,000	-	-	**3,000**				
	# of KGs established and operational.	Monthly and Quarterly Reports	# of KG schools	-	-	-	-	**150**				
	#of community schools established	Action plan	# of schools	-	-	-	-	**10**				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.2 Refugee, girls, boys, men and women have increased access to higher education opportunities	# of youth enrolled in higher-education opportunities	Progress report	# of youth	-	2,000	-	30	**2,030**	all Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	728,688	728,688
1.3 Child safeguarding mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence are implemented in schools with a high concentration of Syrian students	# of public and community based schools supported	Monthly and Quarterly Reports	# of schools	-	10,000	50,000	3,000	**50**	all Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	200,550	200,550
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**11,336,373**	**11,336,373**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.4 Children, youth and adults have access to life skills as well as formal and non-formal vocational training programmes which promotes peaceful co-existence as well as access to psychosocial support services	# of students reached	Project progress report	# of stdents	-	13,500	50,000	2,000	**65,500**	All Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	690,000	690,000
	# of community members trained	Training reports	# of individuals	-	-	-	-	**0**				
	# referals made	Referral records	Number	-	-	-	-	**0**				
	# of projects implemented	Project progress report	# of projects	-	-	-	-	**10**				
1.5 Child friendly and inclusive models applied in selected public schools with high concentration of Syrian refugee children in impacted areas	# of schools provided education resource rooms.	Monitoring reports	# of Schools	-	12,000	4,000	1,600	**16**	All Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	410,000	410,000
	# of teachers trained on design and implementing plans for students with sp needs.	Training reports	# of teachers					**150**				
				TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL							**1,100,000**	**1,100,000**

OBJECTIVE 2	Enhanced quality and protective learning environments in impacted areas							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# & % of students, schools and education staff supported in impacted areas	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	75%	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	49,220	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	Data from community and public schools collected regularly			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1 Formal and non-formal education services improved to enhance learning outcomes of refugees	# of teachers trained	Training reports	persons	-	49,220	108,100	4,000	**1,000**	All Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	1,119,350	1,119,350
	# of school managers trained	Training reports	persons					**1,330**				
2.2 Remedial classes and Accelerated Learning Programs provided for Out Of School Children and marginalized groups from both host and refugee communities	# of drop out children enrolled in informal education	Monthly reports	persons	-	5,000	1,500	1,000	**7,500**	All Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	1,109,677	1,109,677
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**2,229,027**	**2,229,027**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.3 The capacity of the national institutions in impacted areas to develop refugee response plans is improved	# of data collectors trained	Training reports	persons	-	49,220	108,100	3,050	**0**	All Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	330,000	330,000
	# of IT equipment provided	Monthly reports	computers	-	-	-	-	**0**				
	# of managers trained	Training reports	persons	-	-	-	-	**800**				
2.4 Physical capacity of state schools which host large numbers of refugees is expanded through construction, renovations and refurbishments.	# of Schools assisted	monthly reports	Schools	-	35,200	140,000	6,000	**80**	All Egypt with focus on Greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria, Sharkia and Dakahleyya	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS and SCI	5,614,600	5,614,600
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**5,944,600**	**5,944,600**

SECTOR SUMMARY

						Budget	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	SYR living in camps	SYR living in communities	Members of Impacted Communities	Other Pop Groups	Total Targeted Population	Budgetary Requirement for 2016 (USD)	NLG Budget (as part of the overall budget) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	-	98,440	168,100	6,100	**272,640**	**13,565,400**	**13,565,400**
Total	**-**	**98,440**	**168,100**	**6,100**	**272,640**		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Resilience Component	-	74,220	162,100	6,650	**242,970**	**7,044,600**	**7,044,600**
Total	**-**	**74,220**	**162,100**	**6,650**	**242,970**		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
UNHCR	8,906,425	1,600,250	10,506,675
UNICEF	2,258,882	3,900,000	6,158,882
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCI)	950,550	788,550	1,739,100
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	1,449,543	755,800	2,205,343
TOTAL	**13,565,400**	**7,044,600**	**20,610,000**

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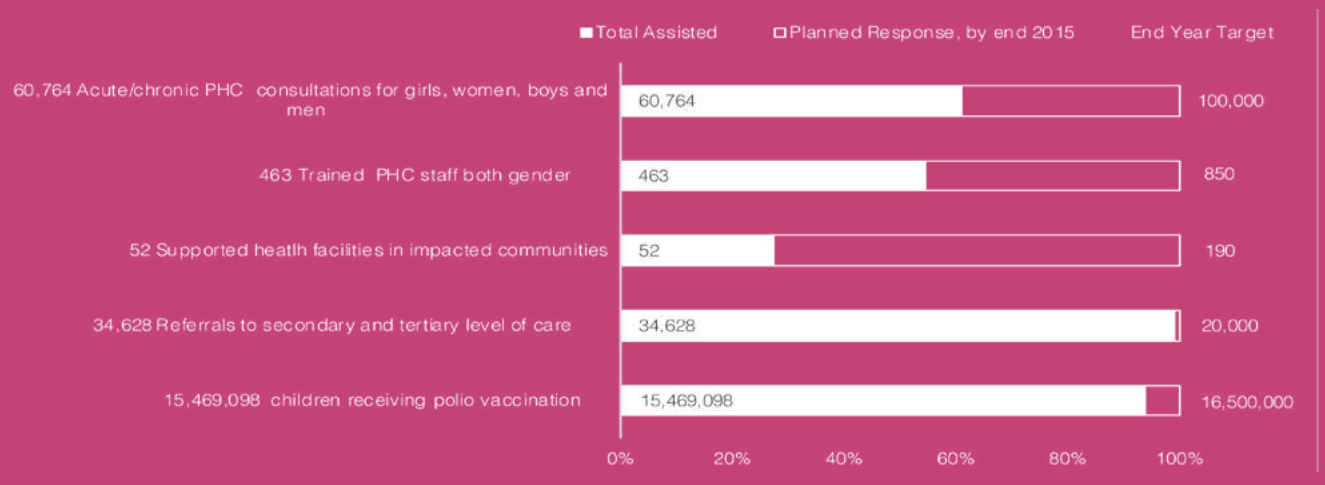
HEALTH

WORKING GROUP RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	WHO, UNHCR
Partners	Arab Medical Union (AMU), Caritas, IOM, Ministry of Health, Mahmoud Mosque Society, Save the Children (SCI), UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO
Objectives	1. Improve equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive and quality primary health care for Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Egypt in 2016. 2. Optimize life-saving assistance through essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2016. 3. Support the capacity of national health care services to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates in 2016.
GENDER MARKER	(1)
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 11,283,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 3,858,975
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	**USD 15,141,975**
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refugee Component: Hani Fares: faresha@unhcr.org Resilience Component: Gasser El Kareem: elkareemg@who.int

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

The health care system in Egypt is quite complex with a large number of public entities involved in the management, financing and provision of care.

In the last decade, the Egyptian government has undertaken an ambitious reform program of the national health care system to offer a universal health care system.

The deterioration of public health service providers have made private sector services particularly appealing; in 2008 and 2009 private, out-of-pocket health expenditures reached 72 per cent of total health spending by households.

In 2015, the health sector has ensured acces and coverage to comprehensive primary health services through a number of partners, NGOs and/or Ministry of Health (MoH) health centres.

Partners reported that 46,721 primary health care (PHC) consultations were provided to women, girls, boys and men, including follow up visits for more than 5,000 suffering from chronic illnesses; 714 mental health consultations were addressed; and 26,548 secondary and/or tertiary care services were provided. A total of 1,219 antenatal consultations have been registered to date in 2015.

In 2012, the MoH issued a decree enabling Syrians access to health services. Encouraged by this decree, the health sector engaged a plan to integrate the Syrian refugees into MoH PHC services.

Due to the wide geographic spread of refugees in Egypt and attitudes toward services provided by MoH public facilities, the health sector undertook a mainstreaming strategy to integrate Syrian refugees into the public health system. This has occurred in two phases. The first stage of the strategy targeted 43,000 Syrian women, girls, boys and men who were given access to 29 PHC facilities of the MoH in Alexandria and Damietta, as well as six other governorates.

The experience in Alexandria has been very encouraging, with a rise in attendance of refugees at public health facilities, as well as support and understanding of healthcare staff in relation to Syrians. The second phase of mainstreaming Syrian refugees occurred in Greater Cairo, and gave more than 90,000 Syrian women, girls, boys and men access to more than 60 PHC facilities as of April 1st, 2015. This enabled Syrian refugees to receive the same PHC services provided to Egyptians, including full routine vaccinations for free to all children under five.

In parallel, UNICEF implemented integrated support for the Mother and Child Health (MCH) model and strengthened the MOH capacity to provide quality services for Syrians mother, girls and boys health services. Equipment and capacity building activities were provided by the health sector to the Ministry health staff in the selected Public Health Units (PHUs) in areas where Syrian refugees are concentrated; this is to meet the increased demand from one side and ensure access to a comprehensive and quality package of maternal, neonatal and child health from another side. Nevertheless, many challenges remain.

It has been observed that birth deliveries and obstetric care at public hospitals entail user fees. The treatment of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), offered at public hospitals in inpatient and outpatient settings, also require user fees; this can be attributed to an inactive integrated strategy at PHC facilities for management of NCDs and mental

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health care. The affected quality of existing health care at public health facilities remains as the central barrier for the utilisation of services by Syrian refugees. And, finally, the lack of a needs-based referral system and the existing weak system guide the continuum of health services from primary health care to the upper levels of specialized care.

Despite the aid provided by the MOH for primary health care, the high cost of secondary and tertiary health care services involves a significant out of pocket expenditure for Syrians. Access to specialised medical services for refugees with complex or acute needs, such as cancer, thalassemia, haemophilia, and chronic renal failure care, is also expensive and only provided on the basis of prioritization, determined by the health sector inter-agency joint committee.

High cost barriers associated with secondary and tertiary health care have resulted in situations where medical conditions that are relatively easy to treat become increasingly serious, and in some cases, life-threatening due to a lack of available basic services such as intensive care and incubators for premature new-borns.

In 2015, UNHCR and WHO successfully approached the MoH to offer Syrian refugees specialized and emergency care in 20 MoH hospitals with equivalent costs as Egyptians.
Elsewhere, the health sector, through its partners, has maintained its community-based health outreach programme in Greater Cairo with 52 newly trained Syrian Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) reaching out to Syrian households in areas with high concentrations of refugees.

Additionally, UNICEF supported the MOH to create a cadre of Syrian Community Health women workers. CHVs promote health awareness, health seeking practices and enhance access to and utilization of MoH primary health care services for women, girls, boys and men.

Syrian refugees are largely urbanized and predominantly integrated within the host communities of five governorates: Giza, Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Qalyubiae. This is linked to the increased burden and risk of diseases associated with overcrowding, poor sanitation and hygiene, inequitable distribution of health care facilities as well as a result of demographic and dietary transition[2].

[2] S Agyei-Mensah, AG Aikins (2010), 'Journal of urban health', Springer

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee Component		Resilience Component	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian refugees in the Community	Men	29,467	29,467	29,467	29,467
	Women	28,313	28,313	28,313	28,313
	Boys	25,680	25,680	25,680	25,680
	Girls	23,540	23,540	23,540	23,540
	Sub Total	**107,000**	**107,000**	**107,000**	**107,000**
Members of Impacted Communities	Men			2,030,368	200,000
	Women			1,691,972	200,000
	Boys			846,586	400,000
	Girls			843,986	400,000
	Sub Total			**5,412,912**	**1,200,000**
Pregnant women	Women	**2,600**	**1,200**		
Syrian refugees with disabilities	Men	3,991	3,592		
	Women	3,862	3,476		
	Boys	3,108	2,799		
	Girls	2,898	2,608		
	Sub Total	**13,859**	**12,475**		
Grand Total		**120,859**	**119,475**	**5,519,912**	**1,307,000**

Although Syrian refugees are granted access to primary health care from the Government once registered, their concentration in specific districts has stretched the already overburdened health service sector. The impacts are evident through the increasingly problematic access to existing primary health care for refugees and their hosts, as well as the substantial deterioration in the quality of health care services in Egypt.

Refugees arriving in Egypt who seek out primary, secondary and tertiary health care have different understandings and expectations for health care services, depending on the treatment received and experiences in their home country. Public primary health care facilities in Egypt do not cover all chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and diabetes, which require lifelong care and at times lead to the adoption of costly alternate treatment for uncontrolled and treatment resistant cases.

An integrated comprehensive primary health care strategy is necessary to respond to the rising health care needs of refugees, including a focus on care for chronic illnesses, mental health and nutritional care and their follow up in primary care settings. The health sector in Egypt will work closely with the MoH at both central and field levels to support the development of an integration strategy to be piloted in select public health facilities.

Additionally, there is a pronounced need for affordable emergency and secondary and specialized health care services, including implementation of timely and effective referrals services, particularly for emergency care.

At the community level, outreach and community involvement in the promotion of health services is insufficient, highlighting the need for greater access to information and enhanced refugee participation.

The MoH Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) currently covers routine immunizations for all Syrian children. To further this national coverage, the health sector will work with the MoH on strengthening the capacity development of a sub-national Early Warning Alert Response Network (EWARN) to undertake a systematic assessment of the risk of acute public health and to rapidly detect and control disease outbreaks. The national polio mass immunization campaign will also be led by the MoH and supported by health sector partners, providing continued vaccinations as a regional

emergency preparedness response for refugees to communicable disease outbreaks. In 2015, among a total number of 15,469,098 million children vaccinated in the national anti-Polio campaign, 13,053 were Syrians as reflected in the August 3RP Health Sector Dashboard.

Improving the quality of the services provided for women, girls, boys and men in public health facilities, as well as their capacity to respond to the case overload, will strengthen the health system's ability to meet the needs of refugees and provide a higher quality of services for impacted communities.

Although public health services (primary or secondary) located in areas with high concentration of refugees are supported by health sector partners, additional support on top of the provision of medical equipment, medicines, refurbishment and staff training is required to meet international quality standards.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

The health sector aims to respond to the needs of the refugee population and the impacted community with a general objective to reduce morbidity and mortality in these populations for women, girls, boys and men.

The strategy will seek to establish a balance between the strengthening of health systems and delivery of quality, thus focusing on two axes:

- Supporting equitable and sustainable access to quality and coverage of health care services (primary and essential secondary/ tertiary) while also enhancing the community health approach;

- Strengthening of existing national health systems with a primary focus on key components, e.g. as non-communicable diseases; mental health; sexual and gender-based violence, and emergency preparedness.

While sustaining and improving equal and non-discriminatory access to existing services, scaling up coverage of health services by supporting MoH facilities and the upgrading of integrated services in selected areas remains a priority. Specific capacity gaps in mental health and non-communicable diseases will be addressed though training and the development of working plans with partners.

The response proposed by health partners will focus on specific vulnerable groups such as children and women, whose vulnerability partly results from changing labour dynamics and livelihood strategies of refugees. A rise in neonatal complications and deaths will be tackled with a preventable cost-effective solution. Syrian refugees with disabilities, as well as SGBV survivors, will be prioritized within a broader protection strategy to promote community inclusion and non-discrimination. Coordination and cooperation with other sectors, in particular the protection sector, will be pursued to optimize the efficient and effective implementation of the referral system as well as equal and timely access to health care, in particular for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, including rape, sexual abuse and exploitation.

Additional services will be enhanced for the elderly and persons with disabilities, who have a higher prevalence of tertiary health care needs, and who often face difficulties in affording medication and access to health services and centres. Further focus will be placed on addressing the different specific health needs of women, men, boys and girls within these groups.

Specific capacity gaps in mental health and non-communicable diseases will be addressed though training and the development of working plans with partners.

Improving quality as well as the instalment of an effective monitoring, evaluation and Health Information System will remain in the core of health sector strategy and will be conducted through health partners and the MoH in affected areas.

Innovative initiatives within the health sector e.g, health facility mapping projects and health needs assessments, will also be encouraged through and with partners.

The response will continue to address issues of coverage and

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the cost of services on the basis of complementarity between services provided by the national public sector and those provided by UNHCR's health providers.

Health sector partners will continue to conduct coordinated needs and capacity assessments as well as coverage and impact monitoring, ensuring periodic follow up and access to the necessary medical information for strategic planning.

Refugee Component

- Respond to immediate health needs of PoCs including those with injuries, NCDs, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, survivors of SGBV, abuse, violence, exploitation and other specific needs;
- Establish a referral mechanism to contribute to rational and effective coverage for specialized needs of the refugees in Egypt;
- Optimize specialized secondary and tertiary health care based on clinical prognosis criteria.

Resilience Component

- Continue the provision and facilitation of equal and non-discriminatory access to comprehensive national primary health services and mainstream integrated services with the MoH facilities;
- Strengthen the capacity of the national health system in the most affected areas to respond to the current crisis, for both refugee and host communities in impacted areas, with a focus on quality assurance and supported monitoring and evaluation system.

Alignment and Synergies

The sector aims to fully integrate the Syrian refugee health care response in the public health system and gradually reduce the existing parallel health structure. For this purpose, the sector will support these structures to cope with the increased demand for services in the most impacted districts and will at the same time upgrade the quality of these services where necessary, as well as ensure their responsiveness to the needs for social cohesion between refugee and host communities. As a consequence, these structures will also benefit a large number of members of impacted communities.

The strategy of the health sector seeks to build a comprehensive response combining humanitarian and development approaches by providing quality treatment and care for the refugees and at the same time investing in a sustainable national public health system to deal with enduring crises.

Coordination and cooperation with other sectors, in particular the protection sector, will be pursued to optimize an efficient and effective implementation of the referral system, as well as equal and timely access to health care, in particular for the clinical management of survivors of SGBV, including rape, sexual abuse and exploitation.

The sector, at different levels, will also provide the strategic, technical knowledge and policy support to advance national responses; together with building the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems to provide quality and equitable services for both refugee and impacted communities.

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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Improve Access to Quality Primary Health Care in Impacted Areas							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of supported primary health facilities per 10,000 refugees in 2016 in impacted areas	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	5 PHC facilties/10,000 Syrian Refugees	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	10 PHC facilities/10,000 Syrian Refugees	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	Reconciliation of monthly distribution and redemption reports			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMU-NITIES	MEM-BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI-TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1 National campaigns for polio and potential CDs vaccination supported.	# of under 5 children immunized during polio NIDs	MoH records and registeries	Under 5 children	-	15,000	16,919,725	3,000	**16,926,725**	Nationwide	WHO , UNICEF, SCI	606,000	-
1.2 Access to comprehen-sive reproductive and child health care ensured.	# of antenatal & post-natal care visits	"Suportive supervision documents Records and supervision visits/HIS"	Visit	-	40,500	-	600	**40,500**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Shar-kya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, SCI	1,090,000	-
1.3 Management of commu-nicable diseases provided.	# of acute PHC consultations for girls, women, boys, men	Reports/HIS/ Registries	Consul-tation	-	107,000	-	500	**107,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Shar-kya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNHCR, SCI	1,250,000	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.4 Management of non-communicable chronic diseases provided.	# of chronic PHC consultations consultations for girls, women, boys, men	Reports/HIS	Consultation	-	7,000	-	-	**7,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNHCR, IOM	2,500,000	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**5,446,000**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.5 Capacity building (Staff Training) support to public primary health care facilities in impacted areas provided.	Cummulative # of trainings' participants (women, Men)	Training database	Person	-	72,000	1,200,000	-	**1,272,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	WHO, UNICEF, SCI	910,000	-
1.6 Itegrated child survival model implemented & Nutriton integrated model supported in impacted areas.	# of supported public PHC facilities in impacted areas	"Supportive supervision documents Progress reports"	PHC facility	-	24,963	800,000	-	**824,963**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria,	UNICEF, Save the Childern	700,000	-
1.7 Mental health & NCDs detection and management services integrated into Primary Health Care in selected area.	# of supported public PHC facilities in impacted areas	"Supportive supervision documents Progress reports"	PHC facility	-	107,000	400,000	-	**507,000**	Cairo-Alexandria	WHO, UNHCR, SCI	400,000	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**2,010,000**	**-**

OBJECTIVE 2	Ensure Lifesaving Assisstance Through Secondary and Tertiary Health Care in Impacted Areas							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of supported hospitals per 50,000 refugees in 2016 in impacted areas	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	1 hospital/50,000 Syrian refugees	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	5 Hospitals /50,000 Syrian Refugees	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	-			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1 Effective access to quality Emergency and Critical secondary Care is secured.	# of referrals for specialized health care consultations for girls, women, boys, men	Reports/HIS	Referral	-	107,000	-	-	**107,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNHCR, WHO, IOM	3,700,000	-
2.2 Health care access for disabled people ensured.	# of disabled person assisted	Reports/HIS	Person	-	2,180	-	-	**2,180**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNHCR, WHO, SCI	180,000	-
2.3 Enhanced access to effective emergency obstetric and neonatal intensive care (CEMONC).	"Proportion of women with major direct obstetric complications who are treated in emergency obstetric care facilities"	Reports/ HIS/case management records	%	-	28,890	-	-	**28,890**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, SCI	1,170,000	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**5,050,000**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.4 Provision of Capacity building (Staff training) to public emergency, secondary and Tertiary hospital care in affected areas.	Cummulative # of trainings' participants (women, men)	Reports	Person	-	72,000	1,200,000	-	**1,272,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, IOM	560,000	-
2.5 capcity of governemental and non-governemtal actor is strengthened to respond to SGBV	# of supported public hospitals in impacted areas	"Progress reports Supportive supervision"	Hospital	-	72,000	600,000	-	**672,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	UNFPA, SCI	123,300	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**683,300**	**-**

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthen the Capacity of Health Care Systems							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	# of facilities of any type supported by organizational systems/tools/processes or M & E	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	50 facilities	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	110 facilities	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	-			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.1 Support the information system (HIS/ EWARN/ Mapping) standerdized and strengthened.	# of supported public facilities in impacted areas	"Maps System extracts Progress reports"	Facility	-	107,000	1,200,000	-	**1,307,000**	nationwide	WHO, UNICEF, SCI	440,000	-
3.2 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas.	# of supported public PHC facilities	Receit of Donation reception	PHC facility Hospital	-	107,000	1,200,000	-	**1,307,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	WHO, UNHCR,IOM, SCI	2,245,675	-
3.3 M & E system is supported	# of supported public facilities in impacted areas	Visit Reports	Facility	-	107,000	1,200,000	-	**1,307,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Sharkya, Daqahlya, Menofya, Red Sea, Matrouh, and Qalioubya	WHO, IOM SCI, UNICEF	240,000	-
3.4 Support national emergency planning for preparedness and response.	#of departments implementing the plan	reports/minutes	Health Department	-	107,000	1,200,000	-	**1,307,000**	Central MOH level	WHO	100,000	-
				TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL							**3,025,675**	**-**

								Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 4	Strengthen the community-based health response									
OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR	Percent of impacted governorates supported with community-based health activities	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	100%	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	100%	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	-			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
4.1 Strengthened Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings provided, with MOH and CSOs support.	# of trained CHVs	CHV Visit Reports	CHVs Event	-	30,000	500,000	-	**530,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta,	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, SCI	887,000	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**887,000**	**-**

SECTOR SUMMARY

						Budget	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	SYR living in camps	SYR living in communities	Members of Impacted Communities	Other Pop Groups	Total Targeted Population	Budgetary Requirement for 2016 (USD)	NLG Budget (as part of the overall budget) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	-	107,000	-	-	**107,000**	**10,496,000**	**-**
Total	**-**	**107,000**	**-**	**-**	**107,000**		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Resilience Component	-	107,000	1,200,000	-	**1,307,000**	**6,605,975**	**-**
Total	**-**	**107,000**	**1,200,000**	**-**	**1,307,000**		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
UNHCR	7,850,000	1,335,675	9,185,675
WHO	300,000	1,880,000	2,180,000
UNICEF	1,300,000	2,050,000	3,350,000
IOM	350,000	550,000	900,000
UNFPA	380,000	183,300	563,300
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SCI)	316,000	607,000	923,000
TOTAL	**10,496,000**	**6,605,975**	**17,101,975**

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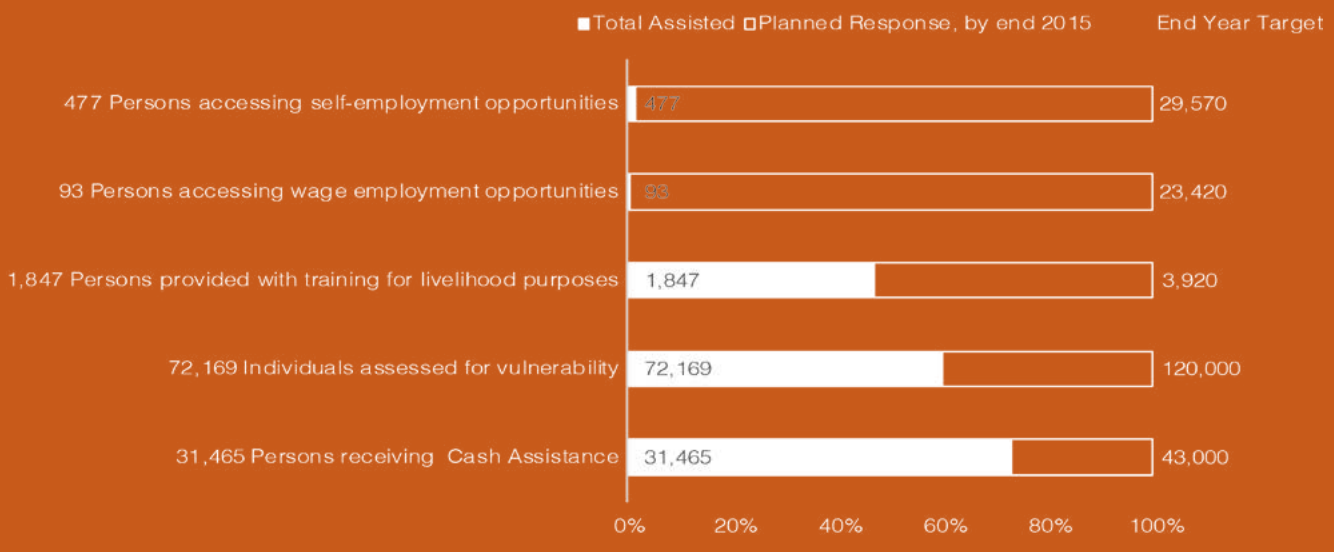
BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS

WORKING GROUP RESPONSE

Lead agencies	UNHCR
Partners	Caritas Egypt, Catholic Relied Services (CRS) , IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UN WOMEN
Objectives	1. The basic needs of the most vulnerable men, women, children and youth are met while their access to services is improved and sustained 2. Self-reliance and safe livelihoods improved
Gender marker	(1)
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 24,626,591
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	USD 21,576,837
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	**USD 46,203,428**
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refugee Component: Steven Choka choka@unhcr.org Resilience Component: UNDP

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Political uncertainties since 2011 have led to an increase in capital outflows and a drop in tourism, resulting in a significant drop in GDP growth. Currently, annual GDP growth remains around 2 per cent, with an expected rate of 2.2 per cent for 2015. The current unemployment rate for 2015 in Egypt is 12.8 per cent, with youth unemployment at 26.6 per cent and female unemployment at approximately 24.1 per cent. While 4.4 per cent of the population lives in extreme poverty, with an income of USD 325 per capita per year, 26.3 per cent of the overall population live below the national poverty line.

The above pressures on the job market, service delivery and basic livelihoods represent situations of hardship for many communities. Syrian refugees settle in communities affected by these conditions, and can both add to and disproportionately suffer from limited employment, service delivery and livelihood opportunities. Often lacking appropriate levels of, or access to quality education, and often finding themselves without technical skills, and the necessary networks, vulnerable refugees and Egyptian households are drawn into situations of extreme poverty, potentially resorting to negative coping strategies, such as unstable, low-paying, potentially dangerous and/or exploitative jobs as well as irregular migration. Changes in the demand for basic services as a result of refugee concentration in specific areas have already burdened local and national systems, threatening development gains.

Given that the unemployment rate among female youth is particularly dire, more than five times that among male youth, Egyptian and refugee women and girls are at heightened risk of succumbing to exploitation, violence and abuse, both at the place of work and at home.

In order to prevent further deterioration in socio-economic vulnerability and to provide adequate coverage of basic needs, unconditional cash grants are provided to the most vulnerable refugee after being identified through a socio-economic assessment conducted for Syrian refugees. The combination of socio-economic and protection indicators are utilized to identify and support the most vulnerable households. An average of 28,517 Syrian refugees were provided with unconditional monthly cash grants by September 2015, with 31,465 supported. A total of 446 refugees and members of host communities were also placed in wage and self-employment programmes in 2015.

These programmes have improved co-existence between refugees and members of impacted communities, demonstrating that refugees can contribute to the improvement of the social and economic situation of the societies hosting them. The number of beneficiaries could have been far greater, especially for the wage and self-employment programmes, had funding been secured for this sector as initially planned for 2015.

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NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee Component		Resilience Component	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian refugees in the Community	Men	29,467	11,000	29,467	1,170
	Women	28,313	11,310	28,313	1,755
	Boys	25,680	11,000	25,680	-
	Girls	23,540	11,000	23,540	-
	Sub Total	**107,000**	**44,310**	**107,000**	**2,925**
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	200,000	100	200,000	6,134
	Women	200,000	100	200,000	9,201
	Sub Total	**400,000**	**200**	**400,000**	**15,335**
Other Groups (non-Syrian refugees and non-Egyptian habitants in affected areas)	Men	10,000	460	10,000	800
	Women	10,000	690	10,000	1,200
	Sub Total	**20,000**	**1,150**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total		**527,000**	**45,660**	**507,000**	**18,260**

The abovementioned challenges in terms of access to employment, access to quality services, and livelihoods – exacerbated by the rise of living costs – are experienced differently among host communities and refugees, women, girls, boys and men, children, the elderly, youth and people living with disabilities. Refugees, female headed households, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, the elderly and children, are particularly vulnerable. Vulnerabilities multiply for people that are part of several of these population groups. Often perceived as outsiders benefiting from Egyptian services, refugees in Egypt are particularly vulnerable to harassment and abuse.

The increasing lack of access to sustained livelihood exposes specifically women and girls to risks of violence, exploitation, SGBV and negative coping mechanisms including early marriage, child labour and survival sex. Children, especially male, are particularly susceptible to child labour predominantly in restaurants and factories.

Based on the refugees' specific vulnerabilities to these risks – and to prevent negative coping strategies – refugee households living in extreme poverty will be specifically targeted in 2016 and provided with basic needs support. Preliminary results of the socio-economic assessment by UNHCR and WFP have indicated that over 60 per cent of those assessed (over 61,683 individuals) are in situations of severe vulnerability as they are living on less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of EGP 592.4 (USD 75.6) per month per refugee, and require support - including through cash grants - to meet their basic needs.

The number supported with cash assistance is currently estimated to be 42,000 individuals representing 40 per cent of the projected total Syrian population in 2016 of 107,000 individuals. The cash grants will be targeted to households which are identified as "severe vulnerable" and will particularly prioritize those with specific vulnerabilities including persons with disabilities, elderly, unaccompanied children and female headed households among others.

In addition, to facilitate access to employment, the sector aims to provide opportunities for skills development for unemployed and poor Egyptians and refugees with a focus on the most impacted areas with high concentrations of refugees. The estimated number of beneficiaries of this component is 15,000 individuals, primarily women and youth as they are more likely to be unemployed.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

Refugee Component

In 2016, the primary focus remains supporting the most vulnerable refugee to meet their basic needs and to access basic services safely and with dignity. This support will include cash-based interventions targeting socio-economically vulnerable refugees across the country. This cash-based support envisages monthly cash grants and seasonal cash grants primarily as part of winterization.

The targeting methodology in Egypt has been revised in 2015 and incorporates economic vulnerability along with standardized protection and social indicators. This methodology provides a baseline of vulnerability levels comparable over a period of time and contributes to targeting interventions to the most vulnerable groups before they resort to negative coping mechanisms. This modality will continue to be refined in 2016 to ensure that the most vulnerable are identified and supported. In 2016, cash-based interventions will maintain more sustainable approaches ensuring strong linkages with livelihood programmes for cash beneficiaries as well as referral and access to durable solutions opportunities.

The socio-economic assessment will continue in 2016 with targeting efforts expanded to other sectors to ensure that the most vulnerable are prioritized for different services and are not impacted by exclusion from another assistance stream. Effective coordination particularly with the food security, education and health sectors will be pursued to align targeting methodologies so that a comprehensive targeting approach is utilized in supporting the most vulnerable.

Advocacy will continue in 2016 with the government to integrate refugees in national social safety net systems for poor households such as Baladi and the Takaful and Karama projects once fully established. The existing experience and expertise within the sector in targeting cash assistance and conducting socio-economic assessments will also be used to reinforce the capacity of the government to develop accurate, effective and non-discriminatory social safety net systems.

Resilience Component

In order for the refugees and vulnerable Egyptians to build resilience and become self-sustainable, it is vital that they gain employable skills and have access to employment opportunities. The sector will adopt several approaches towards this goal.

Cash-for-work and public works programmes will be targeted for refugees and members of impacted

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communities, through a multi-faceted response with the aim to create short-to-medium-term jobs for unskilled workers. This will not only inject cash into the local economy but will also serve to improve the basic infrastructure and delivery of basic social services to the most impacted neighbourhoods and communities. Cash-for-work programmes will also serve as a social protection approach focusing on affected communities, primarily providing employment opportunities for women and youth in areas of community services (e.g. health, waste management and other services).

Wage employment opportunities will be optimized through connecting potential workers with formal or informal employment services or job placement organizations while self-employment opportunities will be enhanced through provision of entrepreneurship and local business development training for refugees and impacted communities. This, in addition to financing will enable small and medium-sized enterprises to develop and boost private sector growth for pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive development.

Market oriented vocational training opportunities will also be provided to refugees and impacted communities to facilitate their access to wage and self-employment opportunities.

The 3RP basic needs and livelihoods sector partners will coordinate with each other and work closely with government counterparts at different levels to implement livelihood programme. The sector will also provide technical and financial support through existing livelihood service provision systems. Moreover, local agencies such as the Social Fund for Development will Utilized as partners to adapt relevant community development and job creation programmes through an area-based development approach. The National Council for Women in Egypt will also be engaged with to provide training opportunities to poor Egyptian and refugee women and youth. Relationships will also be developed, maintained and/or strengthened with syndicates and business associations such as the Alexandria Business Association to enhance linkages with local businesses. This interaction with practitioners is expected to contribute to orientation of potential skill development programmes to the market as well as facilitate information sharing on market trends and foster creation of useful networks between the target population and business owners in different industries.

The sector will also continue to engage with local, national and transnational private sector entities to expand employment opportunities for refugees and impacted communities through formal employment opportunities within the private sector as well integration of vulnerable refugee women and youth in impacted areas in private sector-run CSR projects. There was noted private sector interest in refugee labour in 2015 that will be pursued further in 2016.

Specific expertise will also be applied to achieve the desired results of the sector. Value Chain Development expertise within the sector will be utilized in 2016 to demonstrate positive improvements in the livelihoods of vulnerable groups through increased employment and income while experiences of agencies in providing policy support to decision makers at the central and ministerial levels used to build capacities of local authorities and municipalities in impacted areas. The sector will also utilize capacities of the refugee and Egyptian communities to develop resilience to economic shocks by encouraging community-based savings groups through which they can save extra income, borrow funds for small projects, and potentially build networks to act as social support structures in periods of financial instability. The sector has expertise in implementing projects in Upper Egypt as well as with refugee

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communities in Egypt in 2015. Lessons learned in previous projects will be adapted and applied in the implementation of this project in 2016.

Scaling up opportunities for skill developments will also be pursued in 2016, with additional funding. The sector is in the process of initiating community-based learning for enterprise development as well as blended learning opportunities for individuals interested in tele-work and specific areas such as web design. These opportunities will allow for learning materials to be distributed to a wider audience, thus promoting access to learning to even more impacted communities and refugees without incurring significant costs that accompany "classroom-based" training opportunities.

Overall, livelihood support programmes will be inclusive and open to all community members from different groups including other refugees and non-Egyptians. This approach will ensure healthy social interaction and prevent any tension that may otherwise occur from competition for livelihood resources, while also enhancing synergies between methods of support provided to communities. It is expected that 3,150 beneficiaries from different nationalities will be included with the programmes.

The overall reduction in targets and budget for 2016 is to ensure the sector consolidates gains in the different areas of implementation and scales interventions gradually to guarantee sustainable outcomes.

Alignment and Synergies

The protection principles of "do no harm", effective participation, equality, non-discrimination and prevention of and protection from SGBV, will be implemented effectively and the inter-sector coordination and cooperation, in particular the food security, protection and education sectors, will be pursued throughout the programme implementation.

Impacted and refugee communities will also be engaged with regularly to ensure that they are involved in all stages of livelihood programmes design, evaluation and implementation as well as in determining their priorities and designing appropriate solutions. This sectoral response plan acknowledges that the refugee crisis is exerting pressure on already strained resources and that the challenges faced by vulnerable refugees are shared with urban poor from impacted communities. An inclusive approach is therefore adopted to promote equity and social cohesion between refugee and impacted communities.

The expertise and experiences in the sector will also be leveraged to contribute to national and local efforts to support the most vulnerable refugee and impacted communities.

The livelihood sector will also ensure better information management so that refugees and impacted communities are aware of services provided by agencies and potential employment opportunities in the market. Effective information management will be pursued to improve sharing of information and lessons learned within and across sectors given the linkages of basic needs and livelihood activities with other interventions.

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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	The basic needs of the most vulnerable men, women, girls and boys met and their access to basic services improved							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of persons who are able to access basic services and meet their basic needs	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**	28,517	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**	42,000	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	Progress reports (monthly & weekly)			

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Cash grants provided to extremely poor refugees	# of individuals receiving cash grants	Monthly Progress reports	Persons	-	42,000	-	-	**42,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta	UNHCR (Caritas, ERC)	20,393,034	-
Seasonal grants for winterization	# of individuals supported with seasonal grants	Progress Report	Persons	-	66,000	-	-	**66,000**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta	UNHCR (Caritas, ERC)	2,508,552	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**22,901,586**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMU-NITIES	MEM-BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI-TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Seasonal grants for winterization	# of individuals supported with seasonal grants	Monthly report	Persons	-	-	5,000	15,000	**20,000**	Greater Cairo, Alex-andria and Damietta	UNHCR (Caritas, ERC)	760,167	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**760,167**	**-**

OBJECTIVE 2	Self-reliance and sustainable and safe livelihoods improved							Q1: Capacity Development?	Q2: Sustainable benefits?	Q3: Social Cohesion/ Stability?
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of men and women (disaggregated by gender, location, age and nationality) gaining employment or establishing small businesses	**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:**		**OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:**		**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Entrepreneurship training/ education (including social entrepreneurship) and business development services (including access to finance) and sector specific support provided to create decent jobs for vulnerable groups (i.e youth, women, PWDs)	# of persons receiving entrepreneurial support	Field visits, progress and monitoring reports, surveys and assessments.	Persons	-	2,310	30	1,150	3,490	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	UNHCR Caritas, CRS	1,725,005	-
					TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL						**1,725,005**	**-**

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMU-NITIES	MEM-BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI-TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
Entrepreneurship training/ education (including social entrepreneurship) and business development ser-vices (including access to finance) and sector specific support provided to create decent jobs for vulnerable groups (i.e youth, women, PWDs)	# of Persons receiving entreprenuerial support	Field visits, progress and monitoring reports, surveys and assess-ments.	Persons	-	2,000	8,050	1,000	**11,050**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	UNDP, ILO, IOM, UN WOMEN, UNIDO, UNHCR Caritas, CRS	5,500,000	-
Access to decent wage employment opportunities improved with focus on youth and women	# of persons accessing wage employ-ment opportu-nities	Field visits, progress and monitoring reports, surveys and assess-ments.	Persons	-	625	9,795	1,000	**11,420**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	ILO, IOM, UN WOMEN, UNDP SFD, UNHCR Caritas, CRS, UNIDO	12,316,670	-
Pre-defined clusters and value chains upgraded for increased employment	Percentage in income increase/value increase for targeted sec-toral clusters/ value chains/ enterprises	Assessments, Field visits, KAP surveys, technical expert assessment, surveys etc.	Income/ Value In-crease per Enter-prise	-	500	2,000	-	**2,500**	Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	ILO, UN WOMEN, UNIDO	3,000,000	-
								TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			**20,816,670**	

SECTOR SUMMARY

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	SYR living in camps	SYR living in communities	Members of Impacted Communities	Other Pop Groups	Total Targeted Population	Budget: Budgetary Requirement for 2016 (USD)	Budget: NLG Budget (as part of the overall budget) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Refugee Component	-	110,310	30	1,150	**111,490**	**24,626,591**	**-**
Total	**-**	**110,310**	**30**	**1,150**	**111,490**		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL Resilience Component	-	3,125	24,875	17,000	**40,460**	**21,576,837**	**-**
Total	**-**	**3,125**	**24,875**	**17,000**	**40,460**		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
UNHCR	24,126,591	1,576,837	25,703,428
UNDP	-	12,500,000	12,500,000
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	500,000	-	500,000
UNIDO	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
UN WOMEN	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
ILO	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
IOM	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
TOTAL	**24,626,591**	**21,576,837**	**46,203,428**

EGYPT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2016 (USD)		
	Refugee	Resilience	Total
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	1,949,543	755,800	2,705,343
International Labour Office (ILO)	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	750,000	2,800,000	3,550,000
Save the Children (SCI)	1,959,550	1,455,550	3,415,100
UN Women	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	10,833,882	6,200,000	17,033,882
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	12,500,000	12,500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	55,467,525	5,826,653	61,294,178
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	835,000	711,600	1,546,600
World Food Programme (WFP)	24,059,198	12,293,715	36,352,913
World Health Organization (WHO)	300,000	1,880,000	2,180,000
Total Requirements	**96,154,698**	**50,423,318**	**146,578,016**

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2016 (USD)		
	Refugee	Resilience	Total
Protection	23,407,509	2,902,191	26,309,700
Food Security	24,059,198	12,293,715	36,352,913
Education	13,565,400	7,044,600	20,610,000
Health	10,496,000	6,605,975	17,101,975
Basic Needs & Livelihood	24,626,591	21,576,837	46,203,428
Total Requirements	**96,154,698**	**50,423,318**	**146,578,016**

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

Sector	Refugee	Resilience	Total
Education	24,182,000	64,000,000	88,182,000
Health	80,500,000	21,500,000	102,000,000
Total GoE Requirements*	**104,682,000**	**85,500,000**	**190,182,000**

*Subject to review and revision

January 2016